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The Vanity Box

by

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CHAPTER IV.

It was what Mrs. Barnard, of Riding Wood Farm, called her lazy afternoon. Tired after her day's work, which began at five, she loved Saturday afternoon, which she devoted—from three o'clock till six—more or less to her week's mending. "More or less" because there was tea to get, and other little things invariably turned up to be done. Besides, those among Mrs. Barnard's friends who could take their freedom on Saturday afternoons, often dropped in for a gossip then, or to ask advice from the farmer's wife, a wise and large-hearted woman whose ruddy apple face beamed with kindness for all the world. "It's easy to be kind to folks, when you're happy yourself," she said; and Mrs. Barnard was happy. She loved her home and her work and her friends. She thought her silent, reserved husband, who had been a soldier, the best man living, and adored her one child, Margaret, known to those whom it concerned as Poppet.

While Mrs. Barnard mended the socks of Thomas, her husband and Poppet, her daughter, the little girl sat in a low chair beside her mother in what they called "the arbour," sewing doll's clothes. The arbour was a kind of rough, rustic pergola, which Tom Barnard had made the year of his marriage—the year in which, at the suggestion of his late Colonel, Sir Ian Hereward, Mr. Forestier had taken Barnard on as a farmer in the home farm of Riding Wood. That same year Tom and Rose, his wife, had planted grape-vines and honeysuckle and clematis to climb over the arbour, and all had flourished as if they were glad to encourage the young couple Now, the happiness and the creepers were seven years old together; the creepers gave a deep green shade to the arbour, and the happiness gave sunshine to the whole farm.

Poppet was a year younger than the arbour, and it was her favourite seat, as well as her mother's. The farmhouse standing on a hill, and the embowered pergola leading out from the front door, those sitting on the sheltered rustic seats could see wagons stop or pass at the gate. They could also see any one coming up the path; and for a view they could look across a dip up to deep masses of forest. Over the tops of trees rose the crown of a stone tower, built by the late Mr. Forestier's father as a viewpoint. From the balcony of the tower, reached by a winding stairway which ran outside, several counties could be seen, and an ocean of waving blue, with a silver glitter on the horizon that meant the sea; a famous view; but Mrs. Barnard much preferred her own homelike outlook from the arbour. In the early days of her marriage, any one was allowed to go up into the tower; but tramps had taken advantage of its shelter, and Mr. Forestier had ordered it to be locked up. Only his widow, the Herewards, and the tenants of Riding Wood Farm had keys, so far as Rose knew. The Herewards because they were intimate friends as well as neighbours, and loved the view, and the Barnards because it was one of Tom's duties to look into the tower rooms now and then, and see that the place was kept in repair. Before Poppet was born, Rose used to go up with him by moonlight sometimes, and hand in hand they would look out over the blue and silver world, telling each other that they were the happiest couple in it, as romantically as if they had been poets, instead of farmers. But now, Mrs. Barnard, though just as happy and loving, took life a little more prosaically. That was why she preferred her own arbour and her own view, and never went to the tower by moonlight or any other light.

"Mummy, here comes Craigie," chirped Poppet, looking up from her doll's blouse, and down through the pergola toward the gate.

"Does she? But you mustn't say Craigie. You must say Miss Craigie, or Miss Kate," the child's mother corrected her, as she transferred a pile of socks and stockings from her lap to the seat, preparatory to greeting the visitor.

"Why?" Poppet wanted to know, looking up with large, grave, brown eyes like her father's. "Everybody at the Moat calls her Craigie—except Edward, the footman, who's in love with her."

"Dear me, dear me, what large ears little pitchers have, to be sure," mumbled Rose Barnard, pressing her pink lips together to keep from smiling. "It's quite different at the Moat. There Kate is a servant. Here she is a friend." And as by this time the subject of the conversation had come well into view, Mrs. Barnard jumped up, holding out her hand.

"This is nice, Kate," said she. "All the more welcome from being a surprise."

"I just had to come and see you," exclaimed the young woman whom Poppet must not call "Craigie." "I haven't got long to stop, though. I expect that her ladyship will be home by half-past four or so. She and Sir Ian are lunching over at the Wood, with Mrs. Forestier, and I'd have slipped away before if I could, but I got into a fuss with Edward."

"Poor Edward! I shouldn't wonder if it was more your fault than his, Kate," laughed Mrs. Barnard. "I expect he was jealous, thinking how you've been away in Paris, perhaps flirting with some smart couriers in the hotel."

"It's none of his business if I flirt or not," said Kate Craigie. "I never promised myself to him."

"That's what makes him so wild," remarked Rose. "He'd be quiet enough if you would." And she smiled at Kate, who was a handsome, well-made girl, with refined features, and the look which causes a young woman of her class to be called "very superior."

"That's partly it," Kate admitted. "But I can't make up my mind. Edward is awfully good looking, and I can't help liking him, but there's another thing I can't help, too. I can't help thinking it's silly to like him, and that he ain't the sort of match for me now. I could do a lot better, if I liked, and I tell him so frankly. Why, he'd never have dared to pop the question to Liane, and he wouldn't to me, if I'd come to the house as her ladyship's maid. He'd have felt the difference between us then just as he would with Liane, even if he'd happened to have fancied her, which, of course, he never did. It's just because I was parlour-maid when we first got to know each other that makes him feel himself on an equality."

"Well, there's something I can't help thinking," said Mrs. Barnard. "And that is that all such talk about equality, and this or that one being above or below, is nonsense with folk in our station of life. What does it matter if a girl's a parlour-maid or a lady's maid, or whether a man's a valet or a footman? They're servants, and just on the same level in the eyes of those that's above us all, just as I suppose the whole world's on a level to Royalties."

"I don't know about Royalties, but Edward's got to imagining that her ladyship' heard what he wants of me, and is putting me up to the idea that it ain't suitable to my position. That was what he was fussing about today. He thinks that she set me against him, while we were in Paris."

"As if her ladyship would!" exclaimed Rose, in good-natured scorn.

Kate flushed. "Oh, I suppose you don't believe she takes the same interest in me as she did in Liane."

"If she hadn't liked you, and thought well of you, she wouldn't have taken you from parlour-maid and trained you to be her own maid, instead of getting another French woman after poor little Liane disappeared so mysteriously," Rose consoled her.

"She must have liked me, and I'm sure I do my best to please her," sighed Kate. "But I could scream, sometimes, the way she says 'Liane used to do this, or that.' Why if Edward's jealous of other men with me, I'm sure I suffer just as much as he does, or more. It's my nature to be jealous. I can't help it. I want to be all in all to any one I'm with. And I'm jealous of Liane. Sometimes I feel just mad with jealousy. I could stop doing her ladyship's hair, and box her ears, when she says in that quiet voice of hers, 'Craigie, you haven't Liane's touch.'"

"Good gracious, Kate, I hope you don't burst out like that to any one but me!" gasped Mrs. Barnard, horrified at this lese majeste. "And one would think you hated her ladyship, she who's so kind to every one."

"Sometimes I do hate her; sometimes I'd lie down and die for her, just according as she treats me," Kate persisted, obstinately. "Her cold ways make me feel all on fire, often. Perhaps Edward feels like that about me. I hope he does. I like some one else to suffer. And he hates her ladyship, sure enough, because he's sure it's her fault I'm off with him, since she took me on as maid in Liane's place."

"Poor Liane!" murmured Mrs. Barnard. "I wonder if we'll ever know what's become of her."

"Her ladyship suspects," said Kate.

"Does she?" The wise woman's curiosity overcame prudence for a moment.

"She thinks—I would ask you never to tell, only I know you never do tell things. She thinks that Mr. Barr had something to do with Liane's disappearance."

"My heavens, Mr. Barr! And he's in love with Miss Verney, as every one knows!"

"Men are strange. You can't tell what they'll do."

"Silly! Yes you can—Mr. Barr doesn't seem like that. What put such an idea in her ladyship's head?"

"I don't know what put it into her head, though they do say that Liane used to be seen walking down to the steward's house, after twilight, more than once before she cleared out, nine or ten weeks ago. Her ladyship may have heard that, or she may have heard more, for all I can tell. But what I do konw is, that the idea is in her head, and very strong, too. I've known it for some time, and for the best of reasons; because I've heard her say so to Sir Ian. Oh, I don't eavesdrop. I'm not a Frenchwoman, and I have no sly tricks! But I happened to come in and catch a bit of what they were saying, in the midst of a tremendous talk. They shut up in an instant and her ladyship never dreamed I'd heard. I never spoke of it to any one before, but I felt I'd got the clue to all that's been going on underneath the surface, up at the Moat, for weeks past."

"You mean——"

"I mean I'm sure her ladyship tried to persuade Sir Ian to discharge Mr. Ian Barr. She could never bear the sight of him, anyhow, and if she'd had her way, Sir Ian wouldn't have taken him on as steward."

"But that was what every one thought so noble of Sir Ian! The young fellow was his uncle's son, and if the old gentleman hadn't quarreled with him, would probably have left him a lot of money."

"What was the story exactly? I know it only in a mixed-up way."

"Why, old Sir Ian, the uncle of the present one, was wild, and, many say, wicked as a young man. Anyhow, he was an avowed atheist—a dreadful thing. He lived abroad in his youth, and Friar's Moat was shut up. In Italy or somewhere he married an opera singer, they say, who was as bad as himself. So they separated; then he came back to his own country, and she was supposed to have died—killed in an earthquake, which destroyed some Italian towns. He was visiting a friend in Ireland at that time, and in his wild way fell in love with a wonderfully beautiful peasant girl. They were married, and he brought her to Friars' Moat, where the county refusfused to call—he was disliked, anyhow, for his lawlessness and his atheism and his awful temper. Soon he tired of his wife, and when little Ian was a baby it was discovered that his Italian wife was alive after all—a cruel thing for the poor Irish girl! She reproached her husband something dreadful, they say—for the baby's sake—and he was so furious that he refused to give her more money than an Irish peasant could live upon. Hoping that he'd do something for the child, the unhappy creature took a tiny cottage near by, and the wicked old man did have the decency to pay for the boy's schooling. When the little chap got old enough to hear the story, though, and of his father's meanness to the beautiful peasant mother, he wouldn't have another penny from him. And one day they met and there was an awful scene, for the boy inherited something of his father's wild temper. The story is that the old man struck him, for his 'impudence,' with a stick he carried; that the boy—only fourteen or so—wrenched it from him and threw it in his face. Of course that ended everything. Old Sir Ian disinherited the boy, to whom he meant to leave a few thousands. Young Ian wouldn't be called Hereward any more, as he had been. He took the name of Barr, which was in his mother's family, and in one way or another he supported not only himself, but her till the time when our Sir Ian came into everything, on his uncle's death—the first wife being really dead by that time, too. Our Sir Ian didn't know the truth till he got here, having been away from England so much. Then, when he found out he wanted young Ian Barr to accept all the money, for, of course, it was out of his power to do anything about the estate. Young Ian wouldn't have a shilling! But when he got to know his cousin a little he was persuaded to take the stewardship. No doubt it was partly for his mother's sake, so she should have more luxuries; though she died soon after, it would have been foolish as well as ungracious to throw the job over then."

"So that's the story," exclaimed Kate. "It sounds all right for Mr. Barr, but isn't he an atheist, too?"

"Oh, no, I don't think so. He isn't a church goer, that's all. And he never got on with the vicar of Riding Wood, who couldn't understand or make allowances. Lary Hereward being so fond of the vicar, perhaps young Mr. Barr's attitude prejudiced her. And he has a very proud, independent way. I dare say she thought him ungrateful."

"I hear the servants say they never had a civil word for each other. And she hated him being named Ian—the son of a peasant girl!"

"Anyhow, Sir Ian didn't discharge him. He resigned the place of steward himself."

"Yes. But would he give up such a good berth and a pretty little home where he might have taken Miss Verney, if they'd married, unless there was a good reason? Perhaps Sir Ian advised him to resign."

"I don't believe he ever made love to Liane."

"I wonder? I wouldn't be surprised if they were secretly married before he fell in love with Miss Verney, and now he regrets it too late."

"Nonsense! Tom and I always thought him a splendid young fellow. We've been so sorry for him, because of the burden he had to bear, through no fault of his own!"

"Liane was pretty, whatever she was," Kate grudgingly allowed. "Gentlemen used to turn and look after her. She knew that, and liked it. She was a vain piece, though her ladyship thought her so perfect."

"To my mind, she couldn't compare with Miss Verney, no, not even if she'd been in the same class of life," said Mrs. Barnard.

"Have you seen Miss Verney, lately?" asked Kate.

"Not for several weeks. She doesn't seem to walk this way any more, and she never drops in to ask about little Poppet here, as she used to do."

"She never goes anywhere, if she can help it, but just mopes about the house, or takes a short walk in the woods; and she has gone off in her looks! She's fallen away, you can't think; and she was slender enough as it was. She's lost color, too, and her color was her greatest beauty. Richard, the second footman, used to stand and gape at her as if she was a Madonna, but even he said to Edward today that she'd changed."

"It's on account of poor Mr. Ian Barr, of course."

"Yes, that's what we all think. It can't be anything else. She is like another girl since he gave up his berth as steward, and went away, goodness knows where—unless she does. By the by, I came through the woods, and saw her there, up by the Tower. There was a novel in her hand, but she had an excited look, not as if she'd come to read, and I thought she had the air of being a bit put out at the sight of me. I couldn't help saying to myself, 'I wonder if she expects to meet somebody?'"

"You 'can't help' too many things, it seems to me, my dear," said Rose. "You can't help feeling this and that about poor Edward, who worships the ground you walk on—"

"Do you advise me to make it up with him, then?"

"Yes, indeed, if you love him. There's nothing that's worth much except love if you're thinking of taking a man. And if it's that you've come to ask me—"

"Yes, it was. Just to talk it over. Hark! What's that?"

"That shot? Oh, that's nothing. We often hear shots in the woods. Some rabbit—"

"There it goes again."

"Yes, they got the poor little chap that time, for sure.'

"Funny-sounding shots, don't you think?" asked Kate.

"I expect it's just an effect. You do hear them sounding different, sometimes. The keepers are getting rid of the rabbits this year, as fast as they can. They're a terrible pest to Tom, on the farm."

"Well, I must be going," Kate announced. "It takes me a while to get home, and one can't walk fast this weather."

"Do stop and have a cup of tea. I was going to make it," said Rose.

"I told Edward if I wasn't in to tea, he could just make up his mind that I'd made up my mind to think no more about him."

"Oh, in that case," laughed the farmer's wife, "I won't urge you to stop."

"Her ladyship might be wanting me, anyhow, after she gets in,' said Kate.

Mrs. Barnard kissed the young woman good-bye, patting her shoulder, and telling her to mind and be a good girl, not to be jealous of poor Liane with Lady Hereward, or to make Edward jealous of her. The girl went away cheered by advice and sympathy, and still more by the chance to empty her heart of its grievances. Mrs. Barnard walked down to the gate with her departing visitor, and came back to find Poppet large-eyed and tearful.

"Why, Mummy's darling white mouse, what is the matter?" she wanted to know.

"Rabbits," sniffed the child, swallowing down a sob. "I don't like them to have to shoot the poor bunnies. And perhaps if Miss Verney's in the woods, they'll shoot her, too, by mistake."

"By mistake for a bunny? Not much danger, my pet. You love Miss Verney, don't you?"

"She's the nicest lady in the world," said Popper.

"I dont' love Lady Hereward."

"What—when she's so kind to you, and brings you such a nice doll every Christmas?"

"I don't love her because she doesn't love me," said the child. "She doesn't really care about any one—except Sir Ian."

"What a strange white mouse it is!" exclaimed Rose, kissing the child's neck. "What things it thinks about, that nobody else would dream of."

"'Tis so, though," Poppet insisted. "My lady doesn't love any one in the world except Sir Ian. She does things for other people because she wants to be kind, but she'd kill any one to please Sir Ian."

"My goodness, baby, don't say such dreadful things!" cried her mother. "You frighten me with your weird ideas sometimes—just like a little old woman."

"I see things you don't see, Mummy," said the child, "because it's such a few years since I came down from Heaven that I haven't got tired of noticing."

"There's another queer idea on top of all the rest," gasped Mrs. Barnard. "You'd better come in and watch me make the tea."

(To be continued.)

1911---Its Achievements---Its Failures---1911

By Charles N. Lurie.

It is the time for balancing of the world's accounts, for the taking of stock. It is the period when the hand of Time, moving through the great abyss of the universe, has traced to completion the great circle of the earth's movement. It is well to look backward along the round, to see wherein humanity has improved, wherein it has retrograded. Have the thoughts of men been widened by the process of the suns," or have they narrowed into their own selfish concerns? Has the world advanced in civilization or has it receded?

The dying 1911 has been an eventful year. In our domestic concerns and in foreign affairs much has occurred that will receive permanent record. But that it has been a good year, a moral year, an annual round marked by the progress of civilization, by the advancement, on the whole, of man in the arts and sciences, may be doubted. Several months are marred by the spilling of blood on battlefields, despite the outpouring of money and effort in the cause of peace. Only by the narrowest of margins has widespread war in Europe been averted.

Four great powers are actually in armed conflict at the time of writing, and the great mass of China is in convulsion. There are rumbles from the South and Central American volcanoes. Mexico has had a revolution. Our own country has known peace in its international relations.

Crops have been large and the effect on business has been good, but the course of industry has been retarded by the uncertainty over the anti-trust statute. A summary of the year's leading events follows:

January

Battle of London.

Early in January the world was interested in the attempt by 1,500 police and soldiers of London to arrest several anarchists who had taken refuge in a house in Houndsditch. After a siege the anarchists set fire to the house and were incinerated. Some of the earliest fights of the Mexican revolution took place. Of national interest were the asking by the president of $5,000,000 to fortify the Panama canal, the publication of the national monetary commission's plan for currency reform, the announcement of agreement with Canada on the fisheries question and the commencement of negotiations with the dominion for reciprocity. William E. Corey resigned as president of the United States Steel corporation. His successor is James A. Farrell. Andrew Carnegie added $10,000,000 to his gifts to the Carnegie institution of Washington. James J. Gallagher, who shot Mayor Gaynor, of New York, in 1910, was sent to prison for 12 years.

February

Death's Work in China.

The world's feelings were harrowed by tales of awful suffering from plague and famine among the Chinese. Many thousands of deaths were reported. Fighting in Mexico continued, but the cause of peace received an impetus from the decision of Great Britain and Austria-Hungary to submit to The Hague tribunal any dispute over an existing treaty that cannot be settled by arbitration. Much interest was manifested in the marriage of Lord Decies and Vivian Gould, daughter of George J. Gould. The site of the Panama canal exposition of 1915 was fixed by congress as San Francisco. Tales of bribe taking by voters in Scioto County, Ohio, and Danville, Ill., disturbed good Americans. The commerce commission ordered the railroads of the east and the middle west to cancel their proposed increase in freight rates. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Admiral Sperry, who lead the battleship fleet on its around the world cruise, and General Cronje, Boer leader, died.

March

Troops Ordered to Texas.

The Great New York Fire.

On March 1 the senate refused to unseat Mr. Lorimer, of Illinois, who was accused of bribery. The house passed the bill retiring R. E. Peary with the rank of rear admiral. On the 7th Richard A. Ballinger resigned as secretary of the interior and Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, was appointed. On the same day occurred what was to most readers the leading event of the month, the ordering to points near the Mexican border of 20,000 troops and 15 warships. Fighting continued in Mexico.

On March 25 the country was horrified by the New York factory fire which cost the lives of 146 working men, women and girls. On the 29th occurred the fire in the Albany capitol.

April

Congress in Special Session.

Congress assembled in special session to consider Canadian reciprocity. Champ Clark was elected speaker. The reciprocity bill passed the house on the 21st, and on the 25th debate was begun in the same body on the farmers' free list bill. The caissons surrounding the wreck of the Maine were completed. John J. McNamara, James B. McNamara and Ortie McManigal were arrested charged with having blown up the Los Angeles Times building with the loss of 21 lives. Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, was elected mayor of Chicago for the fifth time.

Interest was centered this month on the critical situation in Mexico, where the revolutionary movement made great headway.

On the 12th Pierre Prier, French aeronaut, flew in a monoplane from London to Paris without a stop, covering the 290 miles in 248 minutes. The beginning of the very serious Moroccan affair, which brought France, Germany and Great Britain to the brink of war, came on April 27, when France notified the powers that French intervention was necessary to protect foreigners in Fez. The first rumbles of the coming revolution in China were heard on April 27, when a serious outbreak took place in Canton.

May

Diaz Overthrown.

Oil and Tobacco Trust Dissolved.

This month saw the success of the Madero revolution in Mexico, Diaz being compelled to flee from the place of power which he had long held. Diaz sailed for Europe.

In May eight Ohio legislators were indicted on charges of soliciting bribes.

Sensations of great magnitude came from the supreme court on May 15 and 29, when the Standard Oil Co. and the American Tobacco Co. were condemned as combinations in violation of the anti-trust law and were ordered to dissolve. On the former occasion the court promulgated the now famous "rule of reason" decision, holding that only unreasonable restraints of competition are forbidden by the law. On May 12 Secretary of War Dickinson resigned and was succeeded by Henry L. Stimson.

June

Coronation of King George.

An event of the greatest pomp was the coronation on June 22 of King George and Queen Mary in Westminster abbey. Other events of more than ordinary interest were the entrance of Francisco I. Madero into Mexico City, the celebration by President and Mrs. Taft of their silver wedding anniversary and the first transatlantic voyage of the Olympic, the biggest steamship.

July

Fiftieth Anniversary of Bull Run.

On July 21 came the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the battle of Bull Run, the first big fight of the civil war. The year was marked by "fifty year later" celebrations.

On July 12 the attorney general recommended the dismissal of Dr. Wiley, the pure food expert, alleging he had been guilty of violations of law. The President later sustained Dr. Wiley.

This month the Moroccan situation caused the keenest apprehensions, Germany sending warships to Morocco and landing troops. Harry N. Atwood flew from Boston to Washington. The senate passed the Canadian reciprocity bill.

August

Togo Visits America.

Flight St. Louis to New York.

August saw the flight of Atwood from St. Louis to New York, the signing of the Anglo-American and the Franco-American arbitration treaties, the visit to America of Admiral Togo, hero of the Japanese navy, and the deaths of Senator Frye, Edwin A. Abbey, the famous painter, and John W. Gates, capitalist. Congress passed the statehood bill, which was signed by the President, and the house of lords accepted the veto bill. On the 5th Roosevelt testified before the steel investigating committee in defense of his action in 1907 approving the acquisition by the steel trust of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.

September

Turko-Italian War Declared.

The Astor-Force Wedding.

This month was replete with news—so much so that the items cannot all be mentioned. Among them were the declaration of war on Turkey by Italy, the cause being Tripoli; the John Jacob Astor-Madeleine Force wedding, the beginning of President Taft's 15,000-mile trip, the failure of reciprocity in Canada, the acceptance by France of the modifications in the Moroccan agreement proposed by Germany, the assassination of Premier Stolypin of Russia, the spread of the uprising in China. Deserving mention also are the blowing up of the French battleship Liberte, with 235 deaths, and the break in the dam at Austin, Pa.

October

Deaths of Prominent Persons.

Tripoli Invaded.

October was marked by the passing away of prominent persons and other events of much importance. Enrolled among the dead were Rear Admiral Schley, Justice Harlan of the supreme court and Joseph Pulitzer, journalist.

Tripoli was bombarded by the Italians and troops were landed, battles ensuing. There was bloody warfare in China between the revolutionaries and the imperialists. On the 26th the government began suit against the United States Steel corporation, naming J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and others among the individual defendants.

Woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum and the recall won in the California election. The Philadelphia Athletics won the world's baseball championship.

Madero was elected president of Mexico, and it was announced the Franco-German negotiations concerning Morocco had been concluded satisfactorily. The McNamara trial was begun in Los Angeles on the 11th.

November

Coast to Coast Flight.

Great Warship Review.

The election results were much mixed, both of the leading parties making gains and suffering losses. The Socialists made gains.

Secretary Meyer reviewed at New York the greatest fleet of American warships ever assembled.

The first aviator to fly from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific was Calbraith P. Rodgers, who completed his flight Nov. 5.

Three American cardinals were created by the pope. They are Farley of New York, O'Connell of Boston and Falconio, who is a naturalized American citizen.

On Nov. 24 Henry C. Beattie, Jr., was put to death in the electric chair in Virginia for the murder of his young wife. Among the other events of the month were the continued fighting in China, the resignation of J. Balfour as leader of the Unionists of Great Britain and the selection of A. Bonar Law to succeed him.

December

The McNamara Sensation.

The Durbar in India.

The great sensation of the closing month of the year, up to the time of the preparation of this article, was the confessions of John J. McNamara, a labor union official, and James B. McNamara that the latter was guilty of the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building and the former of the damaging by dynamite of the Llewellyn Iron works. James B. was sentenced to life imprisonment and John J. to a 15 years' term. The durbar of King George and Queen Mary was celebrated in Delhi, India. John D. Rockefeller resigned as president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. The President's message was devoted entirely to the trust question. Russia ordered an advance on Teheran, the capital of Persia, as an outcome of the dispute over the actions of W. M. Shuster, the American treasurer general of Persia. Great Britain is also involved in the matter. The fighting in China went on.

Babies Washed According to Science

THE ordinary way of bathing young children is in a bath tub. In hospital practice, in a children's ward, this involves disinfecting a tub every time it is used, it may involve the use of water at varying temperatures, it is inconvenient and it takes time.

In the children's ward of the Presbyterian hospital of New York, says the Sun of that city, except in cases in which bath tubs may be specially required, they have done away with bath tubs. Here in a room of suitable and even temperature, and amply lighted so that the slightest change in their appearance may be readily noted, is installed a bathing equipment with which babies and young children can be bathed under the most favorable possible conditions.

Set against the wall on one side of this room is a square white enameled sink, on either side of which, placed at a higher level, convenient for the nurses to work at, is a marble slab, set at a slight incline with its lower end over the sink. The children are bathed on these slabs, which drain into the sink.

The water used is contained in a tank whose intake pipes, within it, have such outlets and are so placed as to mix the inflows from the cold and the hot water pipes and insure the delivery of water from the tank at a constantly uniform temperature. The water in this tank is kept at 103 degrees; a thermometer projecting from the side of the tank makes it possible at any time to know the water temperature.

From the tank run flexible rubber tubes to which are attached ordinary spray tips which are used with a moderate pressure. The water as it flows from the sprays is of a temperature of 100 degrees. Baths at other temperatures may be given here if so ordered.

The bath slate is covered with a clean bath towel to make it warm and comfortable for the child and then all is ready for the bath. The soap used is boiled castile, which is kept in liquid form in bottles. It is used on soft gauze, and then the child is thoroughly sprayed with the sprayer and then dried with another clean soft warm towel.

The towels used here are after use boiled in a small boiler placed in the room; and there are here a scale and such other appliances as may be needed. A notable fixture in the room is a steam heated metallic cabinet in which is kept, nice and warm, the sweet, fresh, clean apparel to be put on the babies and little children after their birth.

With this equipment babies and small children may be washed wholesale in scientific fashion, without fear of infection, and in half tub time; in short, to the greatest possible comfort and advantage of all concerned.

Affairs of State.

By

Burton E Stevenson

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COMPANY

"And we must go, too, dad," said Sue, in a low voice. "At once. Come."

"Yes," assented her father. "Yes—yet wait a minute, Susie," and he stopped, his eyes on Markeld. "I'd hate t othink I'd done any other man the same injustice I did that young Englishman. Perhaps the Prince of Markeld has also an explanation. If so, I shall be very glad to hear it."

Susie's hand trembled on her father's arm and she caught her breath with a little gasp; but she kept her eyes steadily on the floor—she had pride enough for that. Oh, she rejoiced that she had pride enough for that!

The Prince gazed at her a moment, then, with face ashy gray, he shook his head.

"I have none," he said, in a low voice, and Susie shivered at the words.

"But I have!" cried some one from the door; and, turning, they beheld there on the threshold a handsome old lady, with hair snowy white, figure erect, face imperious—the Dowager Duchess of Markheim. Behind her, in the twilight of the hall, could be dimly seen the mustachios of Monsieur Tellier, with Gluck's face glaring at him. "I am not so proud," she went on, advancing into the room. "I am quite willing to give my reasons for breaking off the match. Is this the girl?" she asked, abruptly.

She looked at Susie with her fiery eyes; their glances crossed; one almost expected to see the sparks fly as of two blades meeting.

"I am not hard-hearted," continued the duchess, after a moment. "But there are certain affairs of state which must always take precedence of any mere personal inclination. Did I marry to please myself?" and her voice shook a little. "By no means—it is no secret. Yet I was faithful to my husband and to my house. I have never regretted it. Now all that I have left to love is that boy yonder, and I intend to see that he makes a match which is worthy of him. Yes, I love him—but he must not degrade his name—not even for his happiness. It was solicitude for him that brought me here—I feared——"

Her voice broke; perhaps she had a vision of that tragedy 50 years ago, when, at her mother's side, she had stared out through the mists of the morning——

"But no matter," she added, hastily.

"May I ask, madame," inquired Rushford, "how marriage with my daughter would degrade your nephew?"

"It is impossible, in the first place," she answered readily, "that he should marry the daughter of an inn-keeper."

"Of an inn-keeper?" repeated Rushford, in a puzzled tone.

"You are the proprietor of an inn, are you not?" demanded the duchess. "Tellier, here, has the papers. Come forward, Tellier."

"Oh, I understand," and Rushford laughed, not pleasantly. "No, I didn't tell you, Susie," he added, catching his daughter's astonished glance. "It was merely an escapade of mine. I was bored, and so I arranged with Pelletan to have a little fun by backing the hotel for a month—Pelletan had reached the end of his resources. He'd have had to shut up shop, and I didn't want to move. I assure you, madame, that at home I am not an inn-keeper. If I was, I shouldn't be in the least ashamed of it, unless I were a bad one. Suppose we pass on to the next count."

There was a movement at the door and Nell came running to her father and threw her arms about him. Cranford followed her and held out his hands.

"Congratulate me," he said, simply, but with shining face.

"I do," said Rushford, and kissed his daughter. "It seems we've got your difficulty happily settled, Nell; but we've another on hand which seems considerably more complicated. Now, madame, if you will proceed with the indictment."

The duchess seemed a little shaken; after all, a man who could play with great hotels demanded some consideration!

"The second reason is even more serious," she said, "at least, my nephew seemed to so consider it. He laughed at the first one; he is still young; he still believes in the nonsense of the romancers."

"Does he?" commented Rushford. "That's one point in his favour, certainly. So he would have married my daughter, would he, even though I did keep a hotel! That was kind of him! What's the next count, madame?"

"It is that your daughter, while pretending to be his advocate, was really in the plot against him—a double traitor to him because posing as his friend."

"In the plot?" cried Cranford. "But that's absurd! She was not in the plot!"

"Is it the head of the plot who is addressing me?" inquired the duchess, icily. "No doubt my nephew has already told you—"

The Prince stopped her.

"The Viscount Cranford answers to me," he said, briefly.

The duchess paled as she looked at him.

"Not that, Fritz!" she cried. "Not that!"

"To late, madame," he said. "My honour demands it."

The duchess shivered, and her face seemed suddenly to shrink and age. Then she stood proudly upright. What honour demanded she would be the last to evade.

"Perhaps monsieur will deny," she said, looking at Cranford, coldly, "that he wrote this note to her and her sister the very first day of his sojourn here?" and she held out to him the slip of paper.

Cranford took it and read it at a glance, while Nell stared at it with starting eyes.

"No," he said, "I don't deny that I wrote it; but—"

"And perhaps mademoiselle herself will deny that she asserted to Monsieur Tellier that she did not know her rescuer? Here are her words," and she produced a second note.

"I deny nothing," said Susie, proudly, and she looked the duchess unflinchingly in the face.

Cranford walked straight over to the Prince of Markeld.

"Wasn't it Miss Rushford who told you?" he asked.

"No, it was the note," answered the Prince, fiercely.

"Which Tellier stole from Miss Rushford's desk," added Cranford, sternly, "leaving this tracing in its stead" and he took from his pocketbook a slip of paper. "Such methods are doubtless characteristic of the Paris police, but they seem to me almost as unworthy as those employed by us."

"You are right," agreed the Prince, his face livid. "That dog shall pay for it!"

"My nephew had nothing whatever to do with it," broke in the duchess, sharply. "It was I who secured the note, who persuaded him to—"

But the Prince stopped her with a gesture.

"Miss Rushford was not in the plot," continued Cranford, earnestly. "I hope you will believe me. That it should have come so near wrecking my own life was bad enough; that it should wreck another's—an innocent person's—that would be frightful! She warned me explicitly that she would no longer be a party to the deception, that she was going to tell you—I thought she had told you. I remember well how warmly she spoke of your cause; how she detested the course I was pursuing—how she made me ashamed of myself—ashamed to look at her. I suppose some mistaken notion of honor held her back from telling, since it was in her service and her sister's that I had disclosed myself——"

"A message for His Lordship," said Pellitan from the door.

Cranford took it.

"You will pardon me," he said. "It is marked urgent," and he tore it open. His face brightened as he read it. "Monsieur le Prince," he said, warmly, turning to Markeld. "I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart!" and he handed him the message.

Markeld took the paper and glanced at it, then, with beaming eyes, held out his hand. And the duchess, looking on, grew suddenly young again!

"What is it?" she demanded. "Don't you see we are all waiting?"

"'Prince George, of Schloshold, has just died of an apoplexy,'" the Prince read. "'You will inform the Prince of Markeld that we will support his house to the limit of our power. Vernon.'"

"God be praised!" cried the duchess. "God be praised," and she caught at the door to keep herself from falling. "He was a bad man," she added in another tone. "Therefore he needs our prayers!"

"I give Monsieur le Prince the congratulations of France," said an oily voice, and Monsieur Tellier bowed low.

"Oh!" cried Nell, and shrank away from him.

"Is that the scoundrel?" demanded Cranford. And he started across the room.

"One moment," interposed the Prince, "don't soil your hands on him. Gluck!" he called, raising his voice.

And Gluck appeared on the instant.

His master indicated Tellier with the motion of a finger.

It was wonderful to see how Gluck's face brightened—almost into a smile—as he laid his hand on Tellier's shoulder.

"Canaille!" hissed the latter, and shook the hand away. "Do not touch me—do not defile me with those dirty fingers. Oh, I will go! I have my task accomplished! And you are fools, imbeciles—all—all—from that fat Dutchman, who thinks his wife still living——"

But Gluck was again upon him, this time not to be shaken off, and an instant later he and his victim disappeared together into the shadows of the hall.

"Just the same," shrieked Tellier's voice hoarsely from the distance, "it was I who was right! In every detail! A veritable triumph! A success of——"

The voice sank into a gurgle and was still.

Pelletan, his face livid, clutching blindly at the wall for support, stumbled forth into the hall, along the corridor, down the stair, until at last he found Tellier, his face purple, rearranging his cravat before a mirror in the hotel office.

"Iss she not lifing?" he asked, huskily.

"Living!" echoed Tellier, whirling upon him fiercely. "No, pig-head, she has been dead these three years! But you are no more a pig-head than those others. Oh, they shall answer, they shall repay, they shall atone! I will have my revenge——"

But Pelletan did not stop to listen. He groped his way across the room, his eyes shining his lips trembling, repeating over and over a single word—

"Paris! Paris! Paris!"

Behind the desk he stumbled, through the little door, and dropped to his knees before Saint Genevieve, the protector of the city which he loved.

"You haf done eet!" he murmured, looking up at her with limpid eyes. "You haf seen how I suffered, unt you haf taken pity. Gott sie dank! Gott sie dank!"

CHAPTER XXI.

Pardon.

As Tellier's voice died away along the hall, a silence fell upon the room which he had left—a silence from which the duchess was the first to rouse herself.

"Come Fritz," she said, "we must go. We have work to do," and she held out her hand to him.

He took a step toward her, hesi-

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tated, stopped.

"In a moment, madame," said he. "Before I go, I have an apology to make and a pardon to crave."

"Of whom?" demanded the duchess.

For answer, the Prince turned to Susie, so near that he almost touched her—so near that she could see the trembling of his hands, the throbbing of his heart.

"Miss Rushford," he said, in a voice low, carefully repressed, but vibrant with emotion, "I know that I have played the scoundrel; I know that I have no right whatever to address you; I know that I have done everything I could to forfeit your respect. Believe me, the cup is bitter—the more so, since I myself prepared it!"

His voice was trembling so that for the moment he could not go on.

"No, no!" cried the duchess, from the door, "you wrong yourself Fritz. It was I prepared it—it is I who am to blame!"

But he motioned her to silence.

"It was I prepared it," he repeated, "by my unjust suspicions and ungentlemanly action. I shall drain it with what manhood I have. And I hope, mademoiselle, that you will, in time, find it in your heart to pardon me and to think of me with kindness. I can only repeat to you what I have already told your father—that I love you truly and deeply—with my whole heart—as I shall always love you—always——. Oh, if I had not been a fool!"

The duchess, looking on from the door, felt a sudden wave of tenderness sweep over her. Perhaps she recalled her own youth—perhaps it was not quite the truth that she never regretted—perhaps she was softened by the emotion of the moment. She came to Susie and took her hand in hers.

"Mademoiselle," she said, softly, "I also ask pardon—you will not bear ill-will against an old woman, who imagined that she was acting wisely. I feel that I am going to love you. You have spirit—you are worthy to be even a Markeld. You must forgive that poor boy yonder."

"I think I shall put him on probation," said Susie, glancing up with bright eyes into the eager face beside her.

The Prince sank to his knee, his face suddenly radiant with joy, caught her hand and covered it with kisses.

"Six months, a year, ten years!" he cried. "I shall be content!"

"Ten years! Nonsense!" cried the duchess. "Ten days, mademoiselle. You do not love him if you make it an instant longer!"

"No, not ten days, madame," corrected Susie, with a laugh that was half a sob. "Let us say ten minutes!"

THE END.

Next week The Blade will begin the publication of "The Purchase Price," a thrilling story by Emerson Hough. This tale is historial in character, and fascinating from beginning to end. Do not miss the opening chapters.

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REV. GEORGE W. DAVIS says:

"I have made a faithful trial of the Sargol treatment and must say that it has brought to me new life and vigor. I have gained twenty pounds and now weigh 170 pounds, and, what is better, I have gained the days of my boyhood. It has been the turning point of my life. My health is now fine. I don't have to take any medicine at all and never want to again."

MRS. A. I. RODENHEISER writes:

"I have gained immensely since I took Sargol, for I only weighed about 106 pounds when I began using it and now I weigh 130 pounds, so really this makes twenty-four pounds. I feel stronger and am looking better than ever before, and now I carry rosy cheeks, which is something I could never say before.

"My old friends who have been used to seeing me with a thin, long face, say that I am looking better than they have ever seen me before, and father and mother are so pleased to think I have got to look so well and weigh so heavy 'for me.'"

CLAY JOHNSON says:

"Please send me another ten-day treatment. I am well pleased with Sargol. It has been the light of my life. I am getting back to my proper weight again. When I began to take Sargol I only weighed 138 pounds, and now, four weeks later, I am weighing 153 pounds and feeling fine. I don't have that stupid feeling every morning that I used to have. I feel good all the time. I want to put on about five pounds of flesh and that will be all I want."

F. GAGNON writes:

"Here is my report since taking the Sargol treatment. I am a man 67 years of age and was all run down to the very bottom. I had to quit work, as I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds with 23 days' treatment. I cannot tell you how happy I feel. All my clothes are getting too tight. My face has a good color and I never was so happy in my life."

MRS. VERNIE ROUSE says:

"Sargol is certainly the grandest treatment I ever used. It has helped me greatly. I could hardly eat anything and was not able to sit up three days out of a week, with stomach trouble. I took only two boxes of Sargol and can eat anything and it don't hurt me and I have no more headache. My weight was 120 pounds and now I weigh 140 and feel better than I have for five years. I am now as fleshy as I want to be, and shall certainly recommend Sargol, for it does just exactly what you say it will do."

You may know some if these people or know somebody who knows them. We will send you their full address if you wish, so that you can find out all about **Sargol** and the wonders it has wrought.

Probably you are now thinking whether all this can be true. Stop it! Write us at once and we will send you, absolutey free, a 50c package of the most wonderful tablets you have ever seen. No matter what the cause of your thinness is from, **Sargol** makes thin folks fat, but we don't ask you to take our word for it. Simply cut the coupon below and inclose 10c stamps to help cover the distribution expenses and Uncle Sam's mail will bring you the most valuable package you ever received

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This coupon entitles any thin person to one 50c package of Sargol, the concentrated Flesh Builder (provided you have never tried it), and that 10c is enclosed to cover postage, packing, etc. Read our advertisement printed above, and then put 10c in stamps in letter today, with this coupon, and the full 50c package will be sent to you by return of post. Address: The Sargol Company, 17M Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Write your name and address plainly, and PIN THIS COUPON TO YOUR LETTER.

The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer:

I would like to have some reader of the Farmstead tell me how to get rid of lice on a long-haired dog. I have tried insect powder, but it did no good.—E., Madison, O.

I am having great trouble with my chickens and would be glad of any remedy you could give me. One day they seem to be all right and the next they are totally blind, both eyes being swollen. Some are affected on just one side. Their coop is warm and dry; they have had plenty of water, grit, oyster shells, corn and hot feeds with red pepper. I will appreciate a quick reply as I fear they will all become afflicted with the disease unless something is done at once. Their bowels are also loose.—A Farmer.

TO KILL SPARROWS

M., Sherwood, Mich.—To get rid of English sparrows soak wheat in alcohol and put where they can eat it. —S., Forest City, Mo.

GOOD ADVICE

S., Harbor Springs, Mich.—If you would give in detail the symptoms of the trouble with your horse, and the size, age, care, work and disposition of the horse I might be able to do him some good. Your horse might be ailing from one of a large number of diseases, but how is one to know what when you give such a meagre description? Correct diagnosis of a disease is more than half the cure, as treatment for one ill is not likely to benefit another. The descriptions which some readers of The Blade give to the Farmstead with a view of receiving help from their brothers of the plow do but very little good. Fellow readers, come out and give a good, clear, concise description of your troubles with your stock and probably some of us who have been trained for it can help you a little.—B., Wayne county, Ohio.

LEG WEAKNESS

The symptoms described by C., Cuba, N. Y., indicate leg weakness, a condition that is apt to appear in the heavy breeds of poultry if fed exclusively on grain. The ailment is of a rheumatic nature. Give millet seed or broken rice, or both, in chaff or some other kind of litter to induce exercise. Those who are unable to walk should have their feet and legs rubbed with any kind of a good liniment after washing them in warm water. For feed cook vegetables or rice, stir in bran until it is a crumby mass, and salt to taste. Give plenty of grit and charcoal. Take one gallon of water, one ounce of sulphate of iron and one ounce of sulphuric acid. Bottle or put in a jug. Give one tablespoon of this preparation to every pint of drinking water, using an earthen disk for water. Care should be taken in handling the acid. Do not use the eggs from the affected fowls for hatching purposes.—C., Sextonville, Wis.

WINTER CARE OF HORSES

Why do so many farmers neglect their teams during the winter months?

By neglect, I mean, why are so many farm horses kept shut up in close stables when not actively at work, fed a heavy allowance of heating grain, all the forage they can stuff and only given exercise when actually at work in the field or on the road.?

In a natural state in any clime the horse, like all animals, must necessarily take exercise in seeking a means of subsistence, therefore a horse which is kept by man must have exercise in the open air (whenever practicable) in order that he may be able to give his owner the full equivalent in good honest work for the feed that he eats.

Farm teams are used to working hard all spring, summer and fall.

The dull season for the farmer is when inclement weather prevails. Out door work for the faithful farm team will be uncertain.

Don't let them stand up in the stable for days at a time, fed heavily on heating food, breathing only the vitiated air of the stable.

Under the most favorable conditions the average farmer's stable does not furnish pure oxygen to horses or cattle that are kept up constantly, only getting that much-needed daily exercise at irregular intervals and in consequence suffering from many ailments incident to close confinement, along with heavy feeding.

The writer was well acquainted with one of the most successful breeders of horses in this country, a man who owned at one time over 100 head of thoroughbreds, many of them horses that are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific for their successful performances on the turf.

It was his invariable custom to let all of his studs have exercise in the open air whenever the weather conditions permitted. Brood mares, stallions and colts were all turned out to run about and get the benefit of fresh air and exercise, sometimes even when the weather seemed unpropitious.

Oftentimes the stallions were taken out and ridden from 10 to 15 miles a day. They would get muddy and dirty, but retained their vigor in the stud until an advanced age.

The brood mares and colts of all ages were kept in good condition by being allowed to run around in paddock or field, gaining strength and vigor all the time.

The farmer's team needs the same recreation as does the race horse and will not be ready for the heavy spring work unless he has the proper care and attention during the winter months. J. M. Bell in St. Paul Farmer's Weekly Dispatch.

MULCH STRAWBERRY PATCH

Mulch the strawberry patch this winter. The work can best be done after the ground is frozen, because the wagon wheels will not cut into the soil and thus cause injury It is better to mulch, too, before snow falls, although it is sometimes applied on snow. Any of the straws will serve the purpose. A depth of about three inches will be sufficient. It is customary to use the mulch over the rows only. Straw manure, also, makes an excellent mulch, provided it is free from weed seeds. Horses are somtimes fed a ration of grain and straw until sufficient manure has accumulated to mulch the home plantation. When this is done the stable and feeding entries should first be thoroughly cleaned to get rid of all grass and weed seeds. Mulching protects the plants from alternate freezing and thawing during the winter and spring and summer and keeps the berries clean. The mulch should be removed from the plants in the spring and when conditions are favorable for active growth and placed between the rows.

TO PROTECT FRUIT

It is usually better to protect raspberries over winter by burying in the soil. However, in locations where they are sure to be covered with snow this is not so important. As soon as the leaves are off in the fall the plants are tipped to the ground and a couple of shovelfuls of soil placed over them —enough to hold the plants as near the ground as possible. This is usually followed by throwing a furrow on both sides of the row of plants. In the spring the soil is shaken off of the plants and they soon straighten up. This work must be done when there is no frost in the stems as they are easily broken. Blackberries are also protected in this way. It is usually better to tip the plants to the north, if the rows run north and south, as they straighten up quicker in the spring when uncovered.

Grapes are pruned in the fall, usually a half or two-thirds of the new growth is taken off, depending on the system of training that is used, and the plants are laid on the ground and covered with earth in much the same way as raspberries.

Currants and gooseberries need very little, if any, protection over winter. It is often a good plan to tie the tops together, so that a heavy snow fall will not break the branches to the ground.

FACTS ABOUT BUTTER

The Canadian experiment station says that olein in butter fat being fluid without color, taste or smell, often assumes a yellow tint when oxygen is absorbed. This perhaps accounts for the darker tint of yellow of the outside of a roll of butter which has been exposed for sale. With this change of color there is also a change of smell.

If a roll of long-kept butter is scraped on the outside the scraping may be strong in color and rancid on the tongue, but inside will be sweet and light in color. The quantity of each constituent of butter fat varies from time to time; in a word they are not fixed, changing in proportion with both food and temperature. Thus in winter, when a roll is hard and waxy, the solid fats are greater in proportion, and the fluid parts are less; in summer the reverse may be the case.

There is no kind of fat which approaches butter in its flavor, but the longer it is exposed to air and light this deteriorates rapidly. No butter can be waxy and keep a length of time if it contains a large proportion of water. It becomes brittle, and in this respect resembles butter that has been melted.

For this reason it is thought cream should not be churned at too high a temperature, for the butter produced contains a large quantity of moisture. If butter has been churned at as high as 70 degrees Fahrenheit and is placed in a brine of saturated salt solution, the grains being small and soft, it is possible to add still more water to the mass.

But good butter may be made with the same solution if the grains are about the size of wheat and hard, owing to a lower temperature being used when churning. It will part with most of its water if left to drain before being placed on the butter worker. If butter is washed too long in unsalted water it not only loses its flavor, but retains an excess of moisture.

In some districts butter which is highly salted is usually preferred to the best, which has no salt at all, and if an unusual proportion of water is present there is frequently satisfaction. The difference between a good farm sample of waxy butter and a sample of imitation is that the butter contains a quarter of its weight in water. This fact is seldom realized by its consumers, and the sooner they learn that by adding water for themselves they can make a pound into a pound and a quarter, so much the better for them.

BREEDING UP DAIRY HERDS

How are we to breed up our dairy herds so as to improve their productive qualities? It is my judgment that one of the greatest mistakes that dairy farmers make is in relying so much on his individual cows for the improvement of dairy qualities when he should rely almost wholly upon the sire, because he imparts his qualities, whatever they may be, good or bad, to every calf which is born into the herd every year. How to secure a suitable sire is the dairy farmer's most perplexing problem. Unfortunately, we have but few breeders who are breeding the right kind of dairy sires.

It is true that many men are mating animals of the same breed, but this kind of breeding does not produce the kind of sires needed to carry out the sucessful dairy farmer's ideas of improvement. It is the breeding bull that comes from a line of advanced registry ancestry that is needed to bring about the desired results in breeding.

Other factors besides milk and butter production must be taken into account. The ability of the cow to take and handle home grown foods, as well as her years of usefulness, the length of time she can produce milk and butter. These must come about by breeding.

While the average dairy farmer does not have the time to study all of the problems of breeding, he ought, at least, to have respect enough for his work so that when he goes into pure bred herds he will be able to select a suitable animal to place at the head of his herd, and not be afraid, as the majority of dairy farmers are, of paying a price that will give him results of which he will feel proud, in the animals he will raise from that representative of his herd.

I want to say that my experience breeding dairy cattle has convinced me that too much stress cannot be placed upon securing and maintaining the desirable qualities which we, as dairymen, desire to have perpetuated in our herds, constitution, capacity, longevity and production.

Good cows are born and good cows are made. However, there are more poor cows made out of good cows born, by improper feeding than in any one way. Many cows are condemned as unprofitable when the fault is with their owners, who do not give them proper feed and care. In the feeding of dairy cows we who are in for the dollars and cents must recognize two distinct propositions that we must ever hold before us if we succeed in the business. One is feeding for production and the other is feeding for economy.

Experience shows us that we can feed a much wider ration than we thought it was possible to do a few years ago; and this greatly helps the average farmer, for it gives him an opportunity to make a wider use of his home grown forage and fodder crops, while if he were bound to the original narrow ration he would be obliged to buy more or less expensive grain foods.—A. M. Kelley, Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

WINTER HORSE FEEDS

Molasses feeds are frequently used by horsemen for conditioning their horses—that is, putting fish and a nice sleek coat on them quickly when for one reason or another they are desired to appear to the best advantage. Molasses feeds include the cheaper grades of pure molasses and various mixtures of molasses with ground grain, ground alfalfa, blood meal and other substances. The latter mixtures are fed to the horses in the form in which they are purchased, together with the regular grain rations.

The pure molasses when fed is usually first diluted with several times its quantity of water and is then poured over the regular grain ration and mixed with it. Fed in this way as much as a pint may be fed to each horse with each of the three regular meals per day after the animal has become gradually accustomed to it. It is best to use metallic feed boxes when molasses is fed to horses, because wooden boxes will become gummy and thus attract flies during the warm seasons. Metallic boxes can readily be washed and thus kept clean and fresh.

Roots are a valuable feed for horses. Those most commonly used are carrots, mangel wurzels and turnips in their order of preference among horsemen. They are useful not so much for their nutritive value in horse rations, but for the tonic effect which they exercise upon the digestive organs or upon the kidneys. They are also useful for adding palatability to rations when other feeds not particularly palatable are used with a view to economy, particularly in winter rations. Roots are particularly valuable for pregnant brood mares. It is not advisable to feed them in large amounts to hard working horses, because of the small size of the horse's stomach, but the feeding of four or five pounds per day will help to prevent many attacks of indigestion and colic. Idle and light worked horses may be fed two to three times these amounts mixed with chaffed hay and straw to encourage the consumption of these feeds, with a view to practicing economy by the use of limited grain rations.

Straw, corn fodder and corn stover may be used as substitutes for a part or all of the hay in horse rations in accordance with the amount of work that the horses are doing and the quality of the other feeds which they are receiving. Oat and clean pea vine straw are first an second choice for horse feeding purposes respectively, with barley, straw a good third. Wheat and rye straw are too stiff and fibrous in nature and are inferior in their nutrient content. Straw should never, except of absolute necessity, constitute the entire roughage ration of the hard working horse. Whenever it is the only roughage fed under such conditions its lack of nutrients compared with hay should be made up by an increase of about one-fourth in the regular grade ration.

TO KEEP CELERY

There are several essentials that must be understood and kept in mind when one wishes to store celery for winter use. First, it must be a winter variety; second, it must be mature, third, it must be green, not blanched, when it is packed away; fourth, it must be dry. With any of these essentials lacking the chances are against its keeping any length of time. Observing them all, take up the celery carefully, when the tops are fairly dry, leaving a portion of the dirt adhering to the roots.

Have a trench dug in a well drained soil, where there is no danger of water entering from either top or bottom, and a sufficient depth to stand the celery upright and have three or four inches still on top between the celery tops and the cover. This trench should be about 14 inches in width.

A good plan is to drive a few stakes along each edge of the trench and nail a ten-inch board along each edge of the trench, banking the dirt that comes from the inside of the trench against the outside of these boards, making it smooth and of even slope, to carry away water or heavy rains. To allow celery to become very wet should the weather be at all moderate is almost sure to cause rot. Now, having the trench completed, begin at one end of the trench.

Let one man get down in the bottom of the trench and place the celery in the trench in rows crosswise, thoroughly covering the roots and pressing the soil down good and firm with each row, as placed in the trench. This can be continued almost any length, but if longer than 50 or 60 feet ventilators should be placed in the cover for each additional 50 feet.

When all is completed, nail some boards together A-shaped, place over the trench as a cover, leaving both ends open for circulation. These should be left open, also the ventilators, until danger of freezing occurs, when a light covering of straw or marsh hay should be placed over the whole trench, ends included, just sufficient to prevent freezing.

This covering should be added to only so fast as the weather grows colder. If celery, once placed in a trench, is allowed to get excessively wet or too warm, rot is sure to occur.

There is a mistaken idea held by many that placing green celery in a trench causes the green stalks that are already grown to blanch or turn white. They do not. The plant placed in that damp soil continues to grow and absorb the strength from the old green stalks and they wither and dry up, and a new growth is made in the center of plant.

Once the blanching process is gone through with and completed, the keeping qualities of celery are done, and it must be used or marketed at once. The colder it is kept from the beginning the longer it will be kept in blanching.

Women Voters in 1912.

According to estimates made in Washington, almost one million women will be eligible to vote for President of the United States in 1912. These women are to be found in the six western states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, which have granted equal suffrage.

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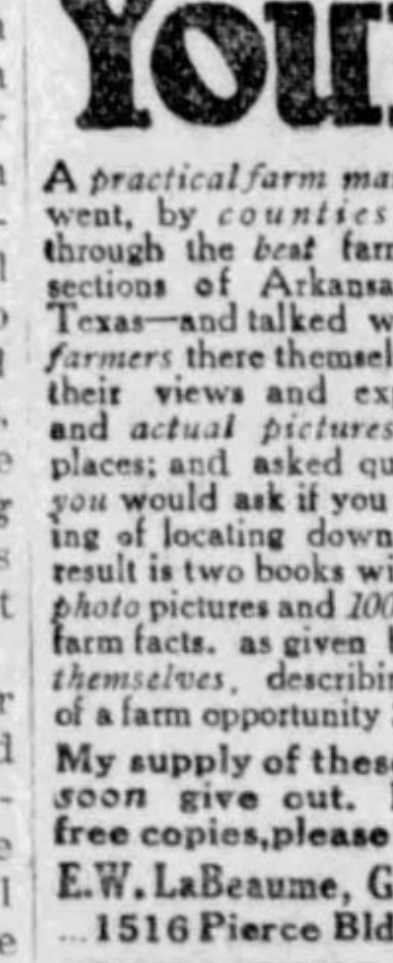

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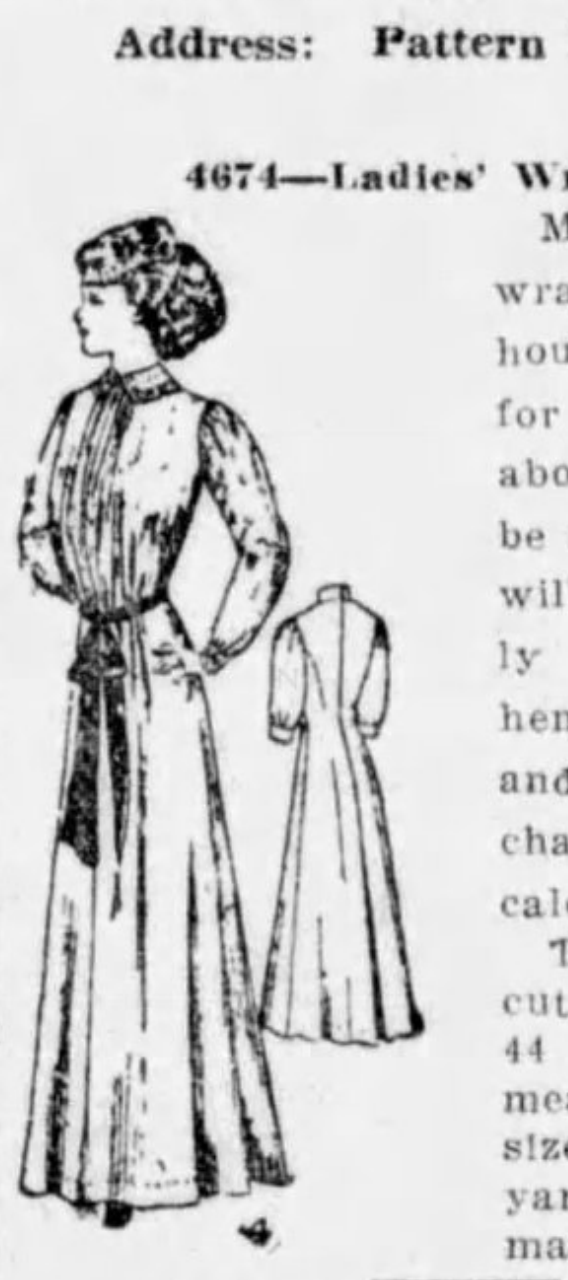
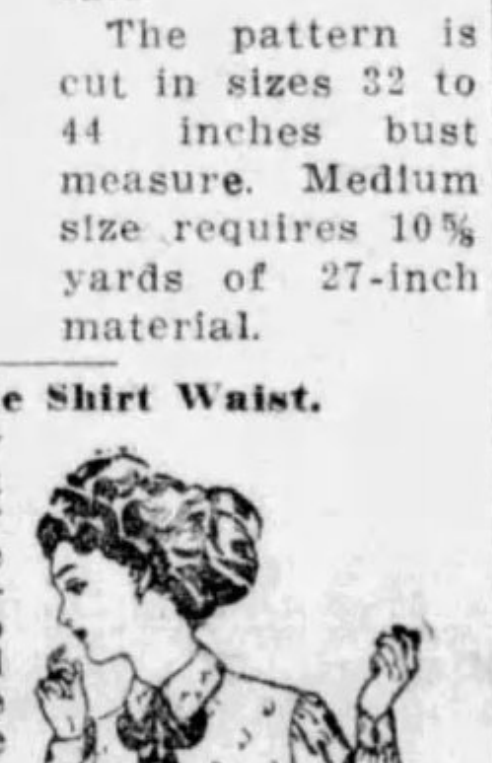
4674—Ladies' Wrapper.



Many prefer the wrapper to the house dress, and for such, the above design will be appreciated. It will develop nicely of cashmere, henrietta, wool and cotton crepes, challis and percale.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 10⅝ yards of 27-inch material.

4571—Simple Shirt Waist.

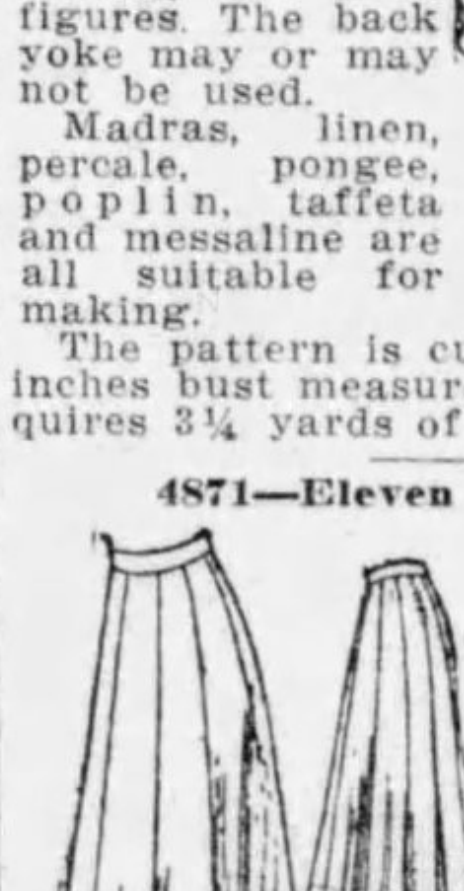


This severely plain shirt waist is one that is very much favored. The only ornamentation is the box pleat at front and the natty little pocket on the side, yet it is a style that is becoming to most figures. The back yoke may or may not be used.

Madras, linen, percale, pongee, poplin, taffeta and messaline are all suitable for making.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material.

4871—Eleven Gored Skirt.

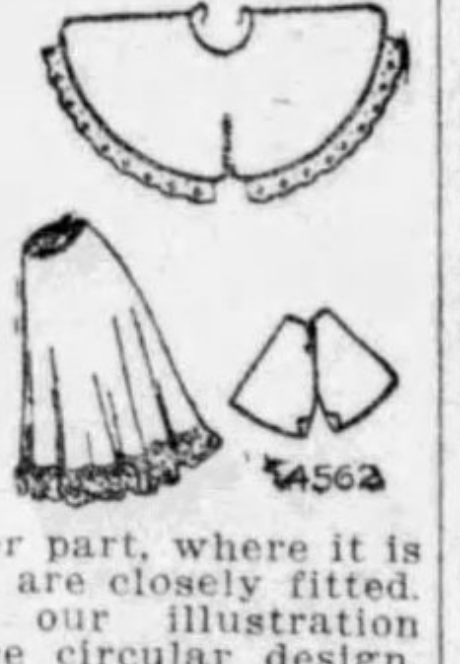


This is a splendid skirt for utility wear.

Cheviot, broadcloth, serge, and other woolen materials are serviceable for this skirt.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 50 inch material.

4562—Misses' One Piece Circular Drawers.

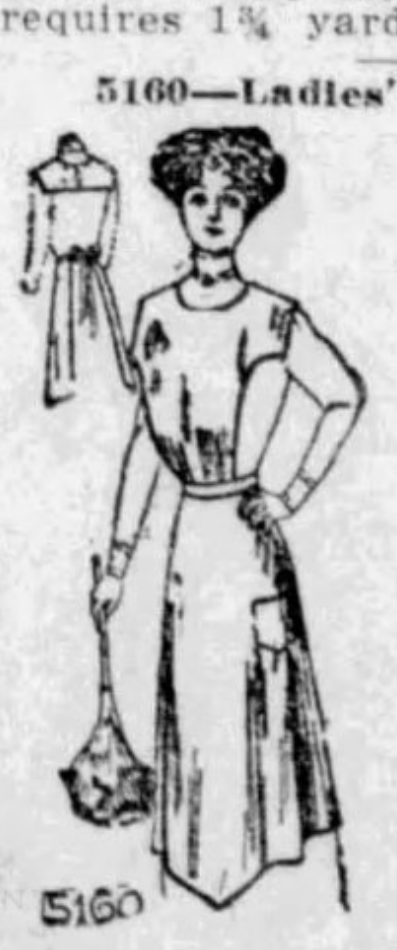


Fulness at the top of drawers is never desirable and many are the arrangements for getting rid of it, such as darts and yokes, but a circular cut is the least trouble and often the most satisfactory. In circular drawers all the fulness is thrown into the lower part, where it is needed, and the hips are closely fitted. This is evident in our illustration which is a one piece circular design.

Cambric, muslin and longcloth are the materials used in making.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material.

5160—Ladies' Apron With Bib.

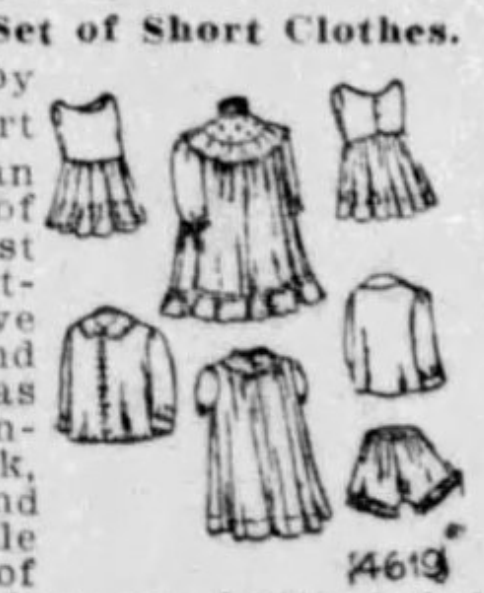


Everyone has a few sundry duties to perform and for such this unique apron shown above will be appreciated.

It may be made of gingham or cross-barred muslin.

The pattern is cut in one size and requires 2½ yards of 27-inch material.

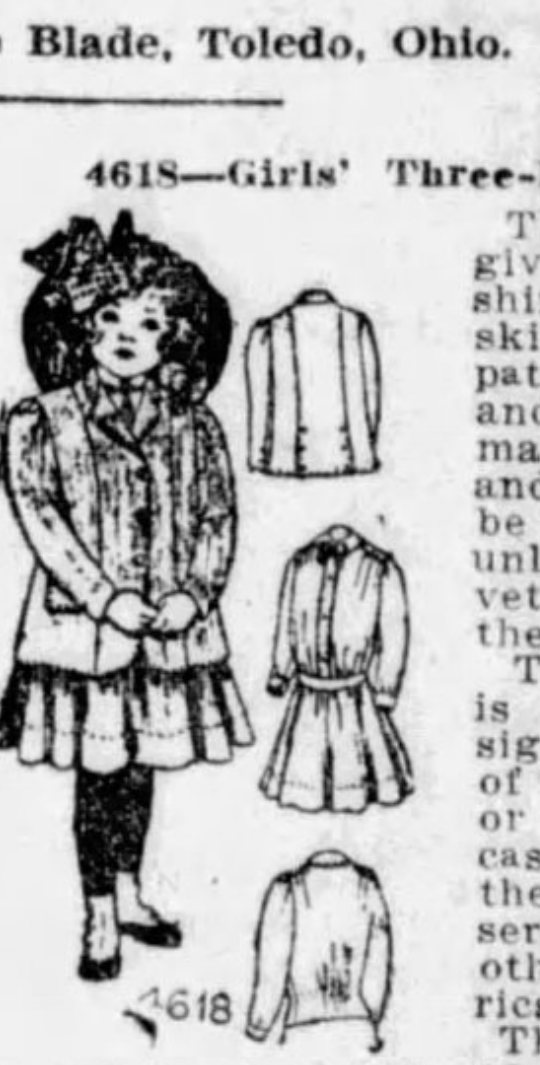
4619—Children's Set of Short Clothes.



Putting the baby in his first short clothes, is quite an event, and of course the prettiest designs are selected. The set we show is neat and pretty as well as practical, and consists of dress, sack, petticoat and drawers. The little sack is made of flannel and the edges are buttonholed or embroidered. It is cut with a one-piece back and the plain fronts. The dress has a little yoke which may be finished with a frill of embroidery or lace if desired; a ruffle of the same may be added to the bottom of dress for a further trimming. The dress is gathered to the yoke and the sleeves are the bishop style. The petticoat and drawers are so simple no description is necessary.

The pattern, 4619, is cut in sizes ½ to 3 years. Size ½ requires for sack 1⅛ yards of 27-inch, the dress, 1⅝ yards of 361inch with 3¾ yards edging and 3 yards insertion for petticoat and **drawers 1⅛ yards of 36-inch material.**

4618—Girls' Three-Piece Suit.

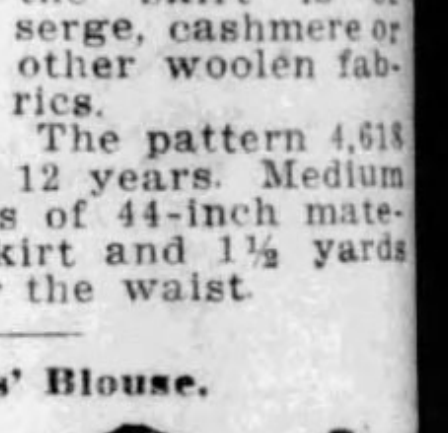


This stylish suit gives us a coat, a shirt waist and a skirt all in one pattern. The coat and skirt should match in color and material, to be very smart, unless fur or velvet be used for the coat.

The shirt waist is of plain design and may be of wash materials or of silk or cashmere, while the skirt is of serge, cashmere or other woolen fabrics.

The pattern 4,618 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for coat and skirt and 1½ yards of 36-inch fabric for the waist.

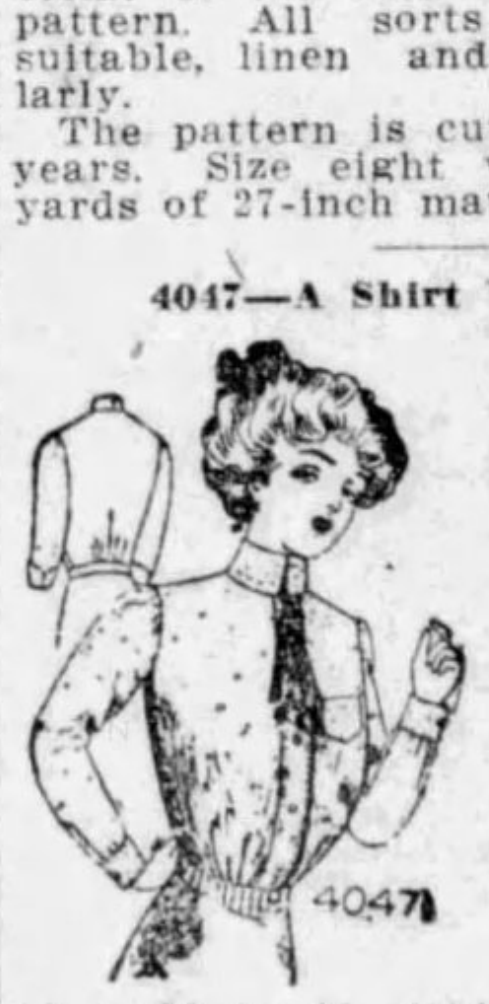
3117—Boys' Blouse.



This is a practical style tailored like a man's shirt and with plenty of fulness in the back. The yoke is reinforced and the back gathered to it. A band finishes the neck to which can be attached by means of studs any style of ready made collar or the turn down collar of the pattern. All sorts of shirtings are suitable, linen and madras particularly.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4 to 16 years. Size eight years requires 2¼ yards of 27-inch material.

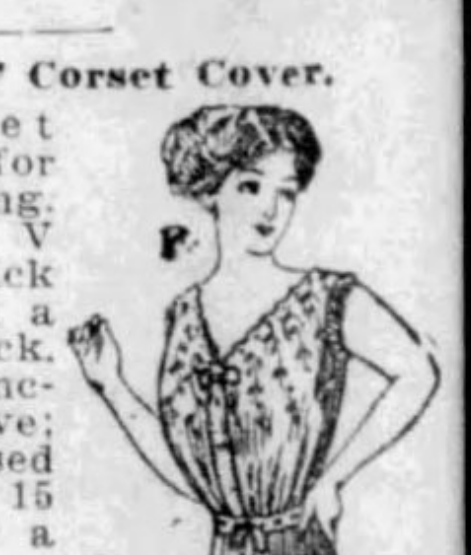
4047—A Shirt Waist Dress.



Always becoming and neat the shirt waist is one of the most useful styles for general wear. This waist has the regulation shirt sleeve, ending in a cuff, and with a band closing down the front. There is also the novelty of the patch pocket on one breast.

The pattern, 4047, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅛ yards of 27-inch material.

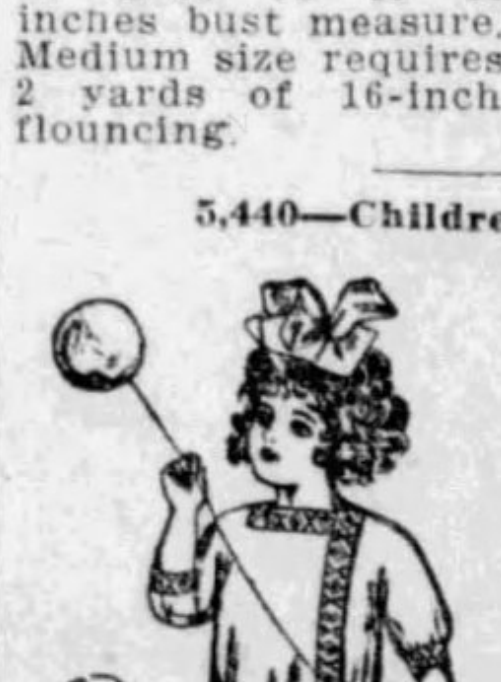
4142—Ladies' Corset Cover.



Another corset cover designed for the use of flouncing. This one has the V neck, front and back and is made with a seam at center-back. Corset cover flouncing is not expensive; it can be purchased at all prices from 15 cents to a dollar a yard.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 16-inch flouncing.

5,440—Children's Dress.

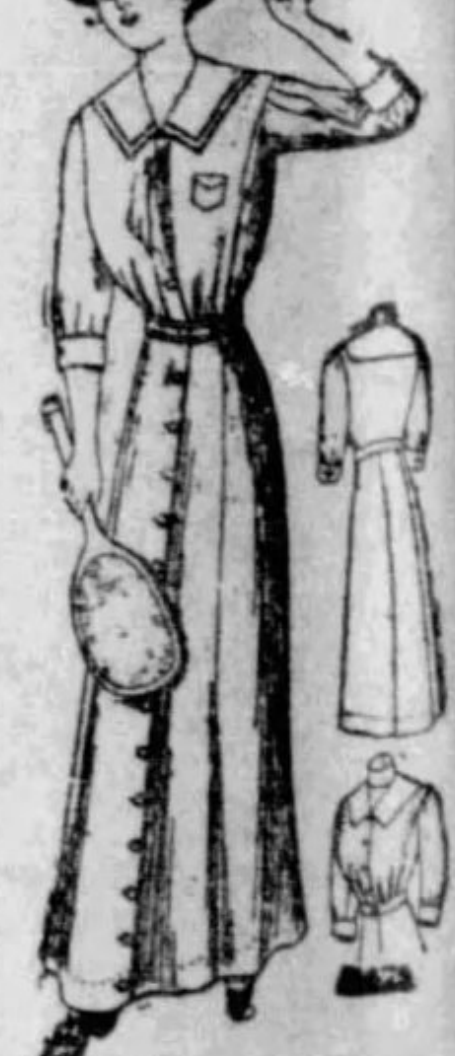


This dress consists practically of front and back, with a seam at the shoulder and another under the arm. Cutting the sleeve with the body in this way simplifies the making a great deal. The left side closing reaches from the shoulder to the hem.

For cold weather wear, serge and flannel are very good and among the wash materials there is scarcely any unsuitable.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 years requires 2½ yards of 27-inch material.

5471—Ladies' Dress.



Made of brown serge with gold color soutoche braid to trim and a brown silk tie, this dress would be stunning. The closing is made at the front, buttoning the entire length, which makes it easy to press or launder.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5½ yards of 36-inch **material.**

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AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Please give the location of the agricultural experiment stations in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, giving the names of the persons in charge of each.—C. H. C., Bement, Ill.

The Illinois station is at Urbana, with E. Davenport in charge; the Indiana station at Lafayette, with Arthur Goss in charge; the Iowa station at Ames, with C. F. Curtiss in charge; the Michigan station at East Lansing, with R. S. Shaw in charge, and the Ohio station at Wooster, with C. E. Thorne in charge.

THE OREGON TRAIL

Please give me some information on the Oregon trail and the different points touched by it.—F. E. D., East Liverpool, O.

The eastern terminus of the Oregon trail was the same as that of the Santa Fe trail, the town of Independence on the Missouri river. The real terminus was St. Louis, as all who traversed the trail went from there up the river to Independence. The two trails were the same for forty-one miles, then they diverged, one leading to the southwest and the other to the northwest. Branch trails from Leavenworth and St. Joseph struck the Oregon trail above the point of divergence, but the trail proper swung off from this fork. It ran steadily to the northwest, some of the time on the Little Blue river, until it struck the valley of the Platte. The distance from Independence to this valley was 316 miles, the trail reaching the Platte about 20 miles below the head of Grand island. It then led up the Platte valley to the two fords about at the Forks of the Platte, 433 or 493 miles. The trail followed the South Fork for a time, and then went over to the North Fork at Ash creek, 513 miles from Independence. From there it was 667 miles to Fort Laramie, the last post on the eastern side of the Rockies. The trail kept close to the Platte well up toward the mountains before it left off and went across to the valley of the Sweetwater, 807 miles out from Missouri. Here was a rock named Independence rock, 838 miles from the town of that name. Many western pioneers carved their names on this rock, as it marked the entrance into the Sweetwater district. Persons following the trail were taken along the Sweetwater below the foot of the Bighorns, past the Devil's Gate, and up to the remarkable crossing of the Rockies known as the South Pass. This is 947 miles from the Missouri river. Passing down the Pacific side of the Great Divide, one traverses 125 miles of rough country until he comes to Fort Bridger, 1,070 miles from the Missouri. The trail then led to the Soda Springs, on the big bend of the Bear river. From there one crossed over the height of land beteen the Bear and Port Neuf rivers, the latter being Columbia water; and at a distance of 1,288 miles from Independence, reached the important point of Fort Hall, a post established by Nathaniel Wyeth. It was here that the trail struck the Snake river. At the Raft river a branch trail turned aside and led to California. The Oregon trail ran down the Great Snake valley until it reached the Grand Ronde valley, at the eastern edge of the Blue mountains, 1,736 miles from the starting point. The route then struck the Umatilla, and shortly afterard the Columbia. From there it led to the Dalles, the Cascades and Fort Vancouver, the latter point being 2,020 miles from the eastern terminus. The trail proper terminated here, though it could be followed over a hundred miles to the mouth of the Columbia.

JOHN J. INGALLS

Please give brief biography of John J. Ingalls, the man who wrote "Opportunity."—R. A. W., Fremont O.

John James Ingalls, the American lawyer, was born December 29, 1833, and died August 16, 1900. In 1855 he graduated from Williams college, and was admitted to the bar two year later. In 1858 he went to Kansas and established a law practice there. Ingalls was secretary of the territorial council in 1860, and of the state senate in 1861, and in 1862 he was elected a member of the senate. In 1873 Ingalls was elected a member of the United States senate, being re-elected in 1879 and 1885. He was a strong supporter of the Republican policy, and gained a wide reputation as a public speaker. From 1887 to 1891 he was president pro tem of the senate. When his last term was up Ingalls was again candidate for office, but was defeated by the Farmers' Alliance. From then until his death he devoted himself to lecturing and writing.

MICHAEL W. BALFE

Please give a biographical sketch of Michael W. Balfe.—I. D., Chillicothe, Mo.

Michael William Balfe, the British composer, was born in Dublin, May 15, 1808, and died October 20, 1870. His father and Charles Horn gave young Balfe his first instructions in music. In his seventh year he performed one of Viotti's concertos before the public. In 1825 Balfe went to Italy where he wrote a ballet for a theatre in Naples. The following year he filled an engagment to sing in one of the theatres of Paris, and was a moderate success at it. In 1830 his first opera 'I Rivali,' was produced in Palemo, Italy, to which country Balfe had returned. For five years he continued to sing and compose operas for the Italian stage. Most of them were written in haste and they are now forgotten. In 1835 he came to England where his 'Siege of Rochelle' was produced at Drury Lane. It rose to popularity and was followed by others equally as successful. His works were marked by their brilliancy, melody, and fertility of invention. Part of their success was due to the great artists who sang the different parts. In 1846 Balfe was appointed the director of the London Italian Opera. If he was wanting in depth and dramatic force, he had a very thorough knowledge of effects and command of orchestral resources; his compositions being distinguished by fluency, facility and melodic power.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS IN U. S.

I would like to know the number of members of the Primitive Baptist denomination there are in this country.—J. M. W., Williamsburg, W. Va.

In 1909 there 102,311 communicants of the Primitive Baptist denomination in the United States. In 1890 their number amounted to 121,347 members.

SOME U. S. JUDGES

I would like to know through the columns of the Question Bureau who the United States supreme court justice is. Also give the names of the judges of the fourth circuit court of the United States.—M. L. N., Casar, N. C.

Edward D. White is the chief justice of the United States supreme court. There are two judges who preside over judicial proceedings in the fourth United States circuit court. They are Nathan Goff, of West Virginia and J. C. Pritchard of North Carolina.

LAPLAND

Please tell me what you can concerning the people and the country of Lapland.—J. H. H., Athens, Va.

Lapland is an extensive territory in the north part of Europe. It covers about 130,000 square miles from the shores of Norway to the White sea. More than half of the country belongs to Russia, and the rest is shared equally by Norway and Sweden. It is one of the most forbidding regions in the world, consisting either of rugged mountains, some of them covered with perpetual snow, or of vast tracts covered with moorland wastes. The whole country was originally occupied by the Lapps, but later its southern and better portions were encroached upon by Norwegians, Swedes and Finlanders. As a race the Lapps are the shortest people in Europe, being four to five feet in height. They are spare of body, with dark, bristly hair and scanty beard, and short, often bandy, legs. They are not muscular, but are capable of great exertion and fatigue. They frequently live to be very old. The mouth is large, the lips thick, and the eyes small and piercing. There are Mountain, Sea, Forest and River Lapps. The first named are nomads, the backbone of the race. Their herds of reindeer constitute their only source of wealth. In the summer they live on the fiords and the coast, but in the cold months they go back to the mountains and plains in the interior. The Sea Lapps are mostly impoverished Mountain Lapps or their descendants. They live on the coast in fishing hamlets where they make their living. The Forest and River Lapps have taken to a settled mode of life as they not only keep reindeer, but also fish and hunt. The nomad Lapps live all the year in tents. The reindeer supplies nearly all their wants, except coffee, tobacco and sugar. They live on its flesh and milk; they clothe themselves in its skin, and use it as a beast of burden. It is computed that there are 400,000 reindeer in Lapland. As to their personal habits and care of the clothing the Lapps do not believe in cleanliness. He is good-natured, self-indulgent, miserly and selfish. The Lapps profess Christianity, those of Norway and Sweden belonging to the Lutheran church, and those of Russia to the Greek church. There are 25,000 Lapps of all descriptions, 15,000 belonging to Norway, 7,000 to Sweden, and the remainder to Russia. About one-third of them are nomadic. At the present time both Scandinavian governments bestow upon the Lapps much consideration.

HOME RULE

I would like an explanation of home-rule, especially that which applies to Ireland.—N. C., Albion, Ill.

Home rule, in general, is the control of its own affairs by a political division. Specifically it is the principle on which the strong party in British politics desires to fix the governmental relations of Ireland to Great Britain. The formal beginning of the home rule movement dates from May 19, 1870, when an association was formed in Dublin for the purpose of obtaining for Ireland the right and privilege of managing her own affairs by a national parliament, whose competence should include all matters relating to her internal affairs, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of paying a just proportion of the imperial expenditure. From that time until the present there has been a fight on the part of the Irish for home rule, and as yet they have not been successful in obtaining this privilege.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. R. T., Meridianville, Ala.—The production of cotton in the United States is about 80 per cent of the production of the entire world.

M. N., Casar, N. C.—Your question was answered in the Question Bureau of November 30.

S. C., Peoria, O.—Easter occurred on April 4 in the year 1847.

L. C., Garber, Okla.—The speaker of the national house of representatives is allowed to vote only in case of a tie. He must be a member of the house before he can be elected speaker.

You will want the 1912 Coca-Cola Girl Calendar

We will send you this beautiful Calendar, lithographed in sixteen colors, on receipt of 2¢ to cover postage.
The Coca-Cola girl is more fascinating than ever—you will like her. She will remind you that whenever you're tired or thirsty to

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the one beverage that will refresh you, quench your thirst and please your palate.

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The Connecticut Mike Apple

"WHILE the Mike apple is not entirely extinct in Connecticut," said a native of that state to a reporter of the New York Sun, "it doesn't show as much in evidence as it did when I was a boy in New London county, when there were many vigorous trees, scions of the original tree, bearing the rich and mellow fruit marked with the inevitable clots like blood or with red stains in various forms.

"According to the tradition in that part of Connecticut that fruit was not always marked with those splotches, a tradition that has been handed down from father to son for more than a century and a half. The identity of Micah Rood, however, is not a shadowy one of tradition.

"There are records which mention him as a simple-minded but good-hearted creature who lived on a farm on the east side of the Shetucket river, a farm that he had inherited from his father, one Thomas Rood, an early settler there. There was upon that farm—in fact, it was alive and in bearing no longer than 30 years ago—an apple tree which bore large, silvery skinned fruit, which was a great favorite, particularly with the children of the neighborhood.

"Then the tradition is that one September, the month of the full ripening of the fruit, when a group of children stopped at Micah's garden gate, as usual, and asked him for some of the apples he met them with a sad face and declared that the fruit was accursed; that there was blood on the apples.

"It is the pedler's blood!" he said.

"But the children were persistent and Micah went to the tree and came back to them with a number of the apples. Taking out his pocketknife, he gashed one of the apples with it. A juice like blood followed the blade and stained the white pulp of the fruit crimson.

" 'There it is!' he cried. 'The pedler's blood!'

"Then the tradition is that he went back into his house moaning and muttering.

"There had been a story thereabouts that a pedler dealing in tempting-looking trinkets had mysteriously disappeared, having last been seen at Micah Rood's place. Micah's display of the apples stained like blood and his exclamation were taken as a confession of his knowledge of the peddler's fate, and tradition explains that Micah Rood murdered the pedler beneath the apple tree, so that his life blood flowed down and mingled with its roots. Tradition further declares that the next spring the blossoms changed from their original snowy whiteness to red and when the apples ripened in the fall there hung on every one a drop of blood.

"To doubt that tradition, in New London county at least, will make you unpopular, for the fact is there that on the few trees that are left to bear those apples the fruit annually ripens with clots and splotches and markings as red as blood on it just below the tender white or light amber skin. When I was a boy there was scarcely a town in that part of Conecticut without an orchard with one or more Mike apple trees in it and the children were just as eager for the windfalls from them as were the youngsters of Micah Rood's day despite the tradition of the blood stains—the name of Mike apple coming from changing the name of Micah into Mike.

"The apple has an agreeable tart flavor. All the blossoms of the tree are bright red, although it is said grafts from it on other trees do not retain the red hue. The natural Mike apple trees, once plentiful in those localities, were all propagated from shoots of the original tree on the old Rood farm."

Womanhood in India

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL, the English novelist whose wide experience in India would seem to qualify her as an authority on the subject, declares that "the position of women in the East is more independent, more honorable," than in England.

"Sex," says Mrs. Steele in the Queen, "is less of a disqualification to woman in India than to her in Europe. The cause of female infanticide, for instance, and the undoubted disappointment at the birth of a female child are not so much due to any contempt of the sex as a recognition of its greater claims. A girl has a right to marriage, and marriage is hard to compass in the clan unless artificial means are taken to reduce the proportionate supply of brides.

"But deep down in the heart of every Hindu (and they make up two-thirds of the total population of India) lies an almost passionate devotion to the Great Mother of all. Their very mythology proves this. Again, the relative position of Hindu husband and wife shows how strong a hold they have on the truth that sex is ephemeral. For life to the husband is incomplete without the wife. He cannot even say his prayers purely without her; the tie between them is indissoluble. This fundamental belief is fostered by the fact that for one prayer which is put up to a god in India there are about a thousand to a goddess. All the local deities are female. And Sitla or Mahadevi, Kali, Durga, Bhawani all names of the one dread Goddess of Destruction, are at the heart of every worshipper, male or female, in India.

"This being so, we begin to understand the widespread cult of motherhood as the great fundamental unalterable fact lying at the bottom of all human effort, which is, au fond, the religion of India. That it is overlaid with much that gives color to the general western estimate of the eastern woman's position is true, but it is there all the same and the eastern woman knows it.

"Even in the matter of seclusion the ideas of the average English person are absolutely at fault. Two-thirds of the total population of India is agricultural, and all agricultural women help in the work of the fields. They are free therefore to come and go.

"Doubtless in the crowded sunless alleys of a town, especially among the poorer and genteel community, the Indian woman's lot is less favorable. But it must not be forgotten that the urban population numbers as yet but one-tenth of the total.

"There is one point on which the Indian woman certainly has the pull over her European sister; she is never subjected even in the streets to coarse words or familiarities; no one calls her Polly or passes remarks on her looks or her dress. That would be an unpardonable offense. She is 'mother,' even if she be young, to all men.

"Whether as a matter of fact they are good mothers is rather a moot point. They certainly carry kindness to extremes, and cruelty to children is almost an unknown offense in India. An Indian baby will eat anything and everything, and they eat enormously. There is nothing more fascinating to play with than a really fat, wheat colored baby in a zenana. It is hardly to be wondered at that the women should treat it as a marionette, that they should dress it up in the most ridiculous miniatures of grown up garments, proceeding by and by to put it through such grown up ceremonies as betrothal and marriage.

"It is so good tempered, so curiously acquiescent, it cries so little, thanks to daily doses of opium, that as a rule it is as little trouble as a doll, at any rate for the first three years of its life. And even after that it is seldom hard to manage. The percentage of infant mortality is very high in India, even now when we think we have scotched female infanticide. This is scarcely to be wondered at when we consider the absolute lack of knowledge on the part of the mother.

"Female education is doubtless doing something to dissipate the almost inconceivable ignorance of the Indian mother, but it must be remembered that such education gauged at its highest—and how bad these so-called girls' schools can be I as inspector know to my cost—only touches 4 per cent of the total female population. Still, looking back of my life, I hold my magnum opus to have been the preparation in the vernacular of a primer on hygiene and domestic economy, which is still, I believe, used over half India."

A Defense of Oregon

Editor Blade—While reading the editorials of The Blade this evening, I ran across that diabolical effusion of yours, "The Unboomed Ohio Apple." Ordinarily, I would not have paid any attention to it, but I had just been eating some of those apples produced in the land "buried under apple blossoms." I do not know the reason you make these periodical outbreaks against the land of "sagebrush and lava dust." I have been a reader of The Blade since early youth and expect to continue as such, and I hate to have my ideals shattered by such insane relapses from your high mental attitude toward all the lost tribes outside the Ohio boundary.

The party of the first part was raised within 40 miles of the outskirts of Paradise, in a state inhabited by what are commonly known as "leatherheads," and on several different occasions he had a chance to cross the divide and see the people of these districts pursue their quiet ways and watch them grinning. I will admit you have some orchards in that country that are worthy the name, but even the best are far behind the times as a money-making venture. As for the small orchards of from one to five acres, it is impossible for the writer to think of them as anything else but a place to hunt rabbits, pick blackberries or pasture stock. In nearly every eastern paper we get nowadays we read of the marvelous chances for some enterprising capitalist to make a million or two by fixing up some rundown orchard or planting a new one. In fact, from the amount of editorial brains that are being expended on said idea, one would be led to think the west would soon be deserted and the east would blossom like the rose. But, alas! 'tis not so; emigration continues to the land of sagebrush and jack rabbits; the planting of treees and the raising of wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, etc., goes merrily on; hundreds of carloads of fruit and farm products, of which the Walla Walla valley contributes no small part, are being shipped east every year, and our products are found in every important market in the world. You may speak sneeringly about our "rosy-cheeked, flat and tasteless apples," and go into rapture over your own "top-priced and prize-taking fruit," but that does not alter the fact that we are slowly but surely gaining ground.

The western people have made many mistakes; they have been made the victims of swindlers and land sharks; they have paid three prices for one land, and have sowed where they could never expect to reap, and have planted where there was no harvest. Through it all they have been true patriots; many have gone down to defeat, but the majority have accepted all these as a matter of course and have made a seeming disaster the stepping stone to success. Where pinch grass once flourished are now raised unprecedented crops of wheat; where sagebrush was the order of the day is now occupied by alfalfa, and where there was nothing but "lava dust" and rocks is now producing the finest fruit in the world. Where was once a barren waste has been transformed by the magic touch of water into a land flowing with milk and honey. The general run of easterners claim thatt we exaggerate and consider the average westerner as a relic of barbarism. But do we, and are we? One of the reasons they think we extract our descriptive circulars from Munchausen is that their capacity for the percolation of ideas is limited. They cannot comprehend the raising, for instance, of wheat on the same land for 25 or 30 years and at the end of that time have the land in better shape and be raising better crops than at the start. With the limited fertility found in the soil of the east, they cannot grasp the tremendous possibilities of farming in this "lava dust." As for our barbaric qualities, they are not bothering us a bit. We are serene in our confidence that we will eventually emerge from the Stygian darkness now surrounding us, and we do not blaspheme when we say we are content. Once in many years we feel sorry that we are viewed in such a light, and we retire to mourn in wheat sacks and volcanic ash because of it. But in the darkest hour of our affliction hope sees a star, and patient, watching eyes see in the unfolding of a roseate dawn a future full of glorious apples, prunes and pears, happy homes, civilized children, contented kine, sleek horses and fat hogs.

I will close before you consign what I have said to the place where there is "wailing and gnashing of teeth."

PHILIP GIBBONS.

Freewater, Ore.

Schools Adopt Film Shows.

Munsey's.

Already private schools are installing moving picture machines. A new public school building in Connecticut has a special motion picture hall attached, and elsewhere the attention of educators is turning seriously to this new weapon of instruction.

The University of Wisconsin, however, has gone a step further, and has taken definite measures to incorporate the moving picture machine into its educational extension work.

Harmless Smoke Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

Blue Schooner a Hoodoo

SUMMER fogs are common, much too common, on the coast of Maine, and of all New England, but it is seldom that autumn brings such a protracted stretch of "thick" weather as has prevailed this year.

Meteorological experts have plenty of explanations of and reasons for such "spells of weather" as the down East sailors have experienced, but it remained for an old sea captain to divulge the real reason. According to this ancient mariner the whole trouble has been caused by a blue painted schooner, the Donna T. Briggs. There is no mystery or confusing scientific detail about it, the mischief resulting solely and simply from the foolishness or foolhardiness of the owners or master of the Donna T. Briggs in having that good schooner painted blue. In the sign book of the sailor any shade of blue is a hoodoo; a little blue paint is bad enough, but a whole suit of it is enough to spoil the pleasantest weather and the brightest of prospects.

The blue schooner put into Portland and anchored among scores of other vessels, to wait for the long easterly to blow itself out and for a brisk northwester to drive the fog away down to Cape Sable. Her coming caused great uneasiness among the masters and crews of the other vessels, who declared that from the minute she came to anchor the fog thickened and the easterly gathered strength; got its "second wind," so to speak. Said the old salt who first discovered the hoodoo color:

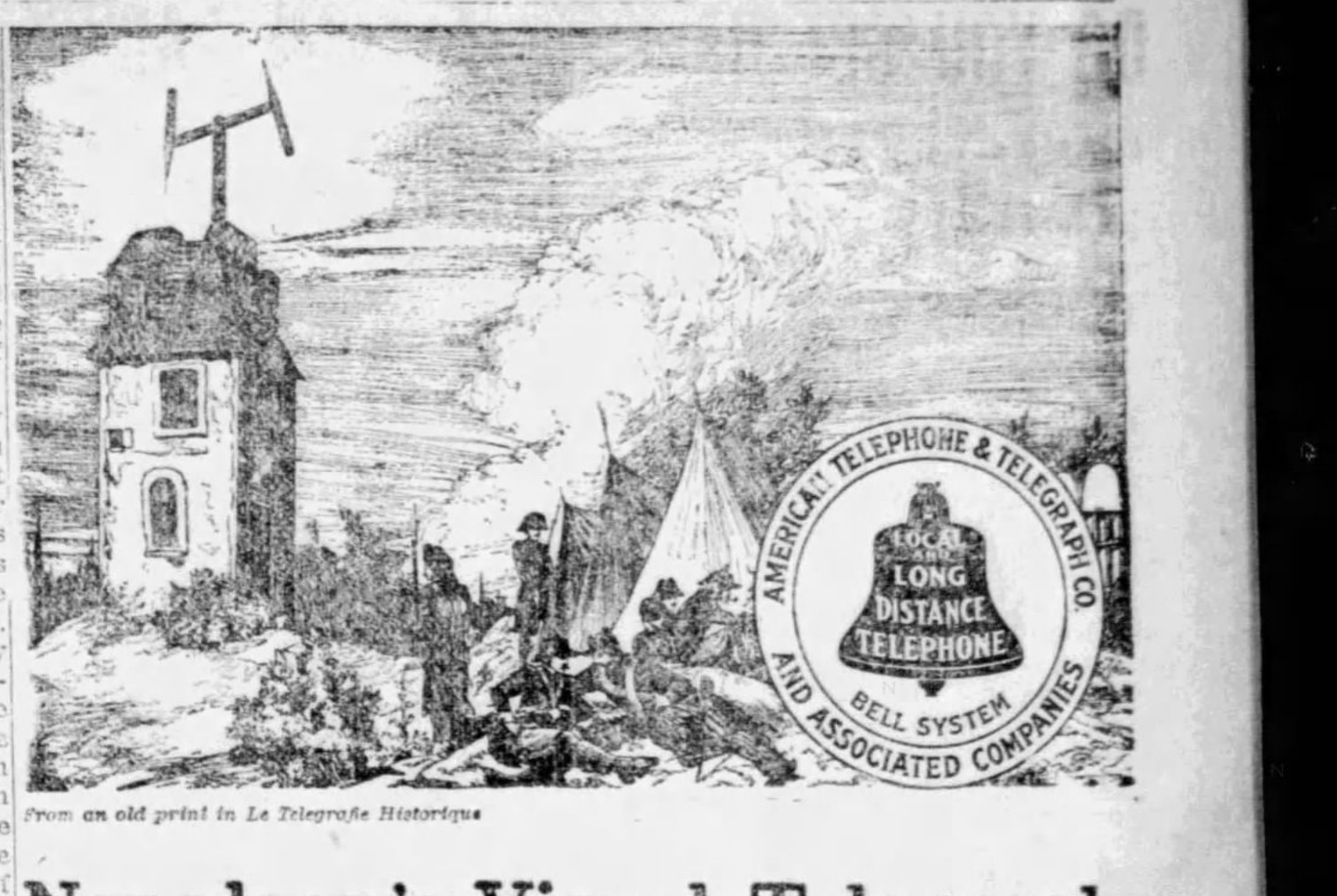
"There's the first blue schooner that I ever see in here to Portland. That's what's making of this weather, and you won't see no change till she gets outer here. A blue schooner is a hoodoo anywhere, and you won't find one captain in a hundred that'll paint a vessel that color. Once in a while you will see some blue or a little blue striping, but it ain't pop'lar. I 'member that once Cap'n Eben Lewis of Boothbay harbor was just going to take a new schooner, built somewhere down east, and when he went aboard he found the hatches painted blue. 'Here,' says he to the managing owner, 'you turn to and paint some other color onto them hatches, or you gets another man to go in this vessil.' They painted them hatches a reg'lar Fourth of July red, and the vessel allers had good luck. 'Nother time a cap'n was a-standing on the poop of his vessel watching a crew come over the side. The last man to show his head over the rail had a blue chest, and when the cap'n see it he yelled out:

" 'Here, you—leave that there blue box on the wharf or get back there yourself; blue don't go on this schooner.'

"The man had to go ashore agin and shift his dunnage into a bag, and then he was all right.

"Cats and wimmen? Yes, I know some's scart to have 'em along, but I never was. I can name you plenty of the luckiest vessils going that has cats aboard, and wimmen, and the wimmen is gen'rally good enough sailors. I've known 'em to lend a hand in a hard time and help out amazing. Why, my wife used to go with me 'most every trip, and I'd ruther have her today than a good many o' these dudes and Dutchmen we have to ship these times. Yes sirree!"

The English parliament may be a tolerably well behaved body, but not all the British parliaments can boast of their manners. In Sydney, Australia, Mr. Willis, the speaker, has to keep an eye on the books which members hurl at him.


AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
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From an old print in Le Telegrafie Historique

Napoleon's Visual Telegraph

The First Long Distance System

Indians sent messages by means of signal fires, but Napoleon established the first permanent system for rapid communication.

In place of the slow and unreliable service of couriers, he built lines of towers extending to the French frontiers and sent messages from tower to tower by means of the visual telegraph.

This device was invented in 1793 by Claude Chappe. It was a semaphore. The letters and words were indicated by the position of the wooden arms; and the messages were received and relayed at the next tower, perhaps a dozen miles away.

Compared to the Bell Telephone system of to-day the visual telegraph system of Napoleon's time seems a crude makeshift. It could not be used at night nor in thick weather. It was expensive in construction and operation, considering that it was maintained solely for military purposes.

Yet it was a great step ahead, because it made possible the transmission of messages to distant points without the use of the human messenger.

It blazed the way for the Universal Telephone service of the Bell system which provides personal intercommunication for 90,000,000 people and is indispensable for the industrial, commercial and social progress of the Nation.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

A Surgical Transplanting.

New York Times.

For the first time in the history of surgery a vital organ has been transplanted from a human body to a living patient. The kidney that is to serve, if present promise is fulfilled, in lieu of a tuberculous organ excised, has been successfully transplanted by Dr. Hammond, of Philadelphia, in the presence of surgeons who had heard Dr. Alexis Carrel describe last week at the clinical congress in that city, his own successful transplantation to a human patient of the kidney of a dog.

The diseases of old age are largely those that affect special organs. Much has lately been learned about organic processes. Dr. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller institute, has lately demonstrated that the bodily organs and nerves and tissues have a circulatory system of their own, independent of the heart and lymphatics. They may be removed and kept alive in cold storage, or made to grow in a more nourishing medium than the bodily fluids, to enormous size. Kidneys and other glands are often found unserviceable because stunted and atrophied. We may soon hear of one excised, grown to normal size, and replanted whole. The subject of Dr. Hammond's operation was fortunate in falling heir to the kidney of a healthy man killed by an accident. The percentage of fatalities of healthy human beings to the number of diseased organs in living persons has never been computed. It can not be large. If the organs and tissues of animals can be utilized there will be enough to go around, and lives that might in former times have been despaired of may be considerably prolonged.

Elephant and the Lamp.

Harper's Weekly.

An odd experience fell to the lot of three men who were on a tiger hunting expedition in India. To prevent the invasion of mosquitoes and other insects that would be attracted by the light in their quarters the heavy cotton curtain which formed the door of the tent was closed and the three friends were chatting across the table when suddenly the whole tent shook; and as they looked round to see the cause the heavy curtain was roughly snatched away and in the open doorway appeared the head of a big elephant.

The men had no time to catch up their rifles. They knew by the appearance of the animal that he meant mischief. Lifting up the roof of the tent with his head, he threateningly swung out his trunk at the man nearest him. At this the hunter sprang to his feet, and seizing the lighted lamp from the table, hurled it with all his strength against the animal's forehead. The glass broke at the blow, and the blazing oil covered the animal's trunk with a sheet of flame. With a cry of terror the beast drew frantically back, shook off the curtain and fled across the country—vanquished by a single blow. It was a fortunate act, for the animal was no doubt a "rogue" and would probably have killed one or more of the men.

Lady Knights.

London Graphic.

It is not at all well known that knighthood has constantly been conferred upon women. Many English ladies received the accolade, and many more were members of such knightly orders as the Garter and St. John. When Mary Cholmondeley, "the bold lady of Cheshire," was knighted by Elizabeth for "her valiant address," on the queen taking the command at the threatened invasion of Spanish women, the gallant women of Tortosa, had been knighted for saving that city from the Moors? Mary and Elizabeth had both been knighted at their coronation; but by the time Anne, the second Mary, and Victoria ascended the throne it had been quite forgotten that according to English law and use a woman who filled a man's office acquired all its privileges and was immune from none of its duties.

PATENTS.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1912.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.............Editor

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DECEMBER WATCH AWARD

A club of 137 names won The Blade watch premium given in the December contest. The person who sent in this list will receive his reward at an early date.

The Chinese cabinet sounds something like rag-time.

China has a new calendar. Now all that she needs is a half dozen blotters.

Nature provided the sickening thud as a retribution for protracted conflicts.

Maybe the time will come when schedule K will have to be taught in the public schools..

If you are hunting for bother almost any man you meet can put you on the right trail.

Governor Osborn, of Michigan, is enthusiastically in favor of keeping Mr. La Follette in the senate.

The man who does his best every day can't find much fault with himself at the end of the year.

On the peace proposition President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt are about as far apart as Italy and Turkey.

It is said that it cost only $7,000 to discover America. But, then, everything was cheap in those days.

General Reyes has discovered what everybody knew—that to be a successful leader one must have followers.

If we owned a country we would want enough water around it to float a big navy. Otherwise we would expect to be abused.

Dr. Owen says Bacon designed the airship. Not to be outdone, we hereby declare that Mother Shipton invented the motorcycle.

Good Intentions is a faithful old dog. You may kick him down stairs and turn the hose on him but he'll come back wagging his tail.

Of the many prominent men mentioned for President, Democrats and Republicans, Mr. Roosevelt is the only one who has blocked traffic.

A wise man may change his mind, but no politician ever won vociferous applause from the multitude by executing a crawfish movement.

The failure of Success brings to mind Artemus Ward's ingenious paradox: "I'm bound to live within my means if I have to borrow money to do it."

While we don't pretend to know much about it, we have a crude notion that artistic temperament would not be a good thing to raise a large family of children on.

"There is a dollar bill famine reported," says the Boston Transcript. Must be a mistake. We have been under the impression that it is a twenty-dollar bill famine.

A Michigan professor has invented an alphabet with nine letters left out. It will never do. Take that many letters out of the alphabet and you rob a lot of people of their initials.

The cost of a vote to women in the recent California election was 15 cents apiece. When it comes to a question of getting something at a bargain it is impossible to lose the ladies.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has a simple idea of relaxation. When he begins to feel a little officeworn he goes out and spends fifty or a hundred thousand dollars for inspiring pictures.

It is rumored that Buffalo Bill is conditioning himself for another farewell tour. Bill and Aunt Sarah Bernhardt would make a great team of farewellers, but they could never perform in the same ring.

Nothing is easier than to start a reform movement, but something is sure to go wrong with it sooner or later. The leader of a reform should always carry a wrench and a screwdriver, ready for any emergency.

THE TARIFF OUTLOOK.

The chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives has outlined the program the Democrats will follow in their treatment of the tariff at this session. The first bill will call for a revision of the iron and steel schedules. This will be followed by the chemical schedules, and after these a revision of the duties upon sugar. Wool and cotton will be considered only after these others are out of the way.

The program, clearly, is devised for two purposes. One is to get the President "in the hole" on the tariff and the other is to throw the tariff board into the shadows as far as possible. To be consistent and stick by his determination to take the tariff out of politics, if the thing can be done, Mr. Taft will have to veto revision bills on steel, iron, chemicals and sugar as he did the wool bill and the so-called "farmers' free list." The Democrats are apparently well satisfied that the vetoes constitute excellent campaign material and they purpose getting as much as they can before the fireworks of next summer and fall. The President can partially combat this program by speeding up the tariff board and getting its reports on steel, iron, chemicals and sugar before congress in advance of the date the Democratic bills reach the White House, assuming that the senate falls in line with Democratic designs.

Local issues—of which the tariff is a complex mass—will tend to interfere with the Democratic scheme. Southern iron interests as well as northern will bring pressure to bear against reductions. The sugar duties were established through an elaborate course of vote trading made by the Democratic senators of Louisiana, and Louisiana still hungers for that protection. The Republican insurgents are not likely to insurge for Democratic advantage in a campaign season, nor will those few congressmen who have been free to take an independent course of action in the past be so indepedent this year.

If there is not a tariff deadlock, it will be because the outlook is deceptive.

REAR ADMIRAL EVANS.

"Fighting Bob" Evans represented one of the last members of that old school of naval officers who were better grounded in getting quick action out of a crew than in the higher mathematics. He represented the sailor surviving into the days when naval craft were run by instruments of precision, carefully worked out formulas and men more like machines than sea and weather sharps.

The nickname was gained somewhat in the way that many gentlemen of the south have gained the tilte of colonel. It was more as a sobriquet fitting his air and rugged manliness than one earned through experience. His fighting career was short and sharp. We understand he was wounded in his first engagement and he was then only a youngster. Thereafter he served his country obscurely until the little affair at Valparaiso. Then he sprung into fame, became a national character and won a nickname that clung to him all the rest of his days.

Perhaps the times are gone by when the picturesque, genial, quick speaking and quick acting men of Evans' type are of usefulness to the naval organization. It is sad to think so, because, in our hearts, we all prefer the human being to the human mechanical puppet.

THE LOCOMOTIVE DOOMED.

The fact that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad is to extend the electrification of the road, now established between New York and Stamford, Conn., is the clearest proof that electric traction holds distinct advantage over steam locomotion.

The earlier construction was performed under the pressure of the municipality of New York, which banished the smoke engines from the city. The extension to New Haven is wholly voluntary, the result of experience. It electricity is more costly than steam for the heavy traffic of the road, this additional cost has been compensated for by gains in safety, cleanliness and the encouragement to passenger business. It is of significance that the company, at a season when new railroad construction is the last thing entertained by directors, has decided upon such a step. It is evident that electrification of steam roads is no longer an experiment. It is also a sign that other companies are very likely soon t follow in the path marked by the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

NOT ALWAYS "ALL WOOL."

It was the wide extent of the business of adulteration and substitution which brought about the passage of the pure food law. It will be the same causes that will bring about the passage of another statute of the same nature, which will probably be termed the pure-wool law.

A writer in Harper's Weekly points out that an enormous amount of the fabrics sold as all wool are nothing of the sort. So profitable has been adulteration with cheaper fibers that an art of deception has been built up. The old tests of appearance and feeling have been circumvented. Two processes are in practice—one being the use of two yarns, cotton and wool, in the weaving, the other, the introduction of cotton in the preparation of the yarn, or thread, which afterwards is to be woven into the desired fabric. One of the odd facts which this writer discloses is that high price is no guarantee of purity. The amount of adulteration does not decrease as the prices increase. "A very cheap coat may really contain more wool than one of somewhat higher price."

The author earnestly suggests the writing of a law which will enforce the labeling of goods for what they are. If the adulteration is as bad as charged, the chances are that such a law will be passed, in the course of time. As in the case of food adulterations, those who deceive the public in the matter of fabrics will have only themselves to blame if the law falls upon them heavily.

RAILWAYS FOR FEDERAL CONTROL.

Consistency is a jewel which railroad officers can no more afford to wear than real statesmen. To wear it one must imbed the mind in concrete, be oblivious to change and insist upon the absolute logic of events.

So the railroad managements should not be held up to scorn if we discover them advocating a policy which but a short time ago they were condemning with most dreadful prophecy. They are rather to be welcomed to the fold of those whose eyes have been opened. The policy whereof we speak is federal incorporation of corporations doing an interstate business. The Railway Age Gazette has had correspondence with a great number of transportation officials. It finds that 18 out of 21 who have answered its querres on the subject are in favor of federal control. One believes that the supreme court is bound to find in favor of the railroads—apparently upon any complaint. Another avoids the question, and a third is non-committal. But the ratio is of signficance. It scarcely matters that this approval of federal incorporation has been brought about by the jumble of laws which vary in each state. The fact remains that the so-called "special interests" have found—as they did in the car-coupler law and the rebate act—that federal control means benefits for the big industries as well as for the public.

THE ECHOING LIE.

The life book of "Doc" Cook is to be opened again. Another expedition is being fitted out for the purpose of climbing, or attempting to climb, Mt. McKinley. It will search for the brass cylinder the doctor says he left there and verify, if it can, the claim of the Lloyd party which scaled the peak just after the great Cook hoax was exposed.

As the evil that men do lives after them, so does a lie once told go rolling on, kicking up the dust here, laying out an innocent bystander there, echoing and mocking and coming to an end only after all concerned have come to an end also. It is impossible to forget this fraud, Cook. He had a dizzy hour of notoriety. All he'd ever done or had ever said he'd performed was recorded. And, though he has since been elected to the very highest position in the Order of Liars, there are folk who think they must go over his tracks, hard and cold and painful and thankless as the task may be, and conscientiously report just how little truth the doctor was capable of.

SANITATION IN THE COUNTRY.

Dr. William Storey, of Castalia, has written a paper upon the sanitary conditions which prevail in the rural districts of Ohio. He believes that concerted action should be taken to teach the farming people some of the rules which city folk, living as in an ant hill, must respect perforce. He would have every dweller in the country made keenly appreciative of the value of pure food, pure air, clean milk and pure water.

Though the farm people of Ohio might greatly benefit by adopting some of the sanitary protective apparatus and customs of the city, one has only to see how city folk live when they go camping for a season to grasp the fact that the farmers have always obeyed certain simple unwritten sanitary laws the others seem unfamiliar with. In the country people have to do for themselves that which is done for the city dweller. The Ohio farmer's sanitary engineering may be simple, but it seems fairly efficient.

EVERY FOUR YEARS.

"If Roosevelt should be returned to the presidency," says Colonel Watterson, "he would Diazify the office and Mexicanize the republic.'

It has been the colonel's unfortunate lot to suffer fits of the trembles for several months before each national election of the last 40 or so years. Prospects for the success of a Republican candidate have given him more fears for the republic than shook our New England ancestors when the threat of a tax on Medford rum came to their ears. Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt have all in their day raised such horrific gooseflesh upon the back of the distinguished Kentuckian that, but for his glittering eye, half the gamblers of Louisville would have rubbed his shoulders for luck. Republican victory would put the nation beyond all surgery. Democratic defeat would precipitate a reign of terror, cause a failure of the crops and spread the chicken cholera like all get out.

Yet Colonel Watterson has survived the broils and battles of many national campaigns, survived them and taken on comfortable and well rounded flesh. There is good reason to hope, then, that the republic will do as well at this business of surviving when Mr. Roosevelt returns to Washington at the beginning of March, 1913.

Champ Clark won't admit that he is an aspirant for Democratic presidential honors. Maybe he doesn't want the support of anyone who hasn't sense enough to see that he is a candidate.

It was Bill Nye, we believe, who made the pertinent inquiry: "Why will people marry Lillian Russell?"

MORE BURBANKING PROPOSALS

A preacher in Cincinnati and a member of the staff of the department of agriculture have, in the last few days, revived the old idea of breeding humanity for greater physical and mental efficiency. The one merely advocates it as a sort of Luther Burbanking process, the other offers an intricate scheme of classification and scientific marriage.

The plant and animal breeder has an aim, or an ideal,' for which he strives. He destroys or segregates all that lapse from the true line. He has absolute power over all his experimental material throughout his labors. Outside of the difficulty of selecting the human creatures for a similar undertaking in development, is the still bigger problem of keeping control of them, making them do what the experimentalist desires and raising the walls against independence, wilfulness, the taste for adventure and the appeals of love, emotions, impulses and sudden revulsions against espionage and direction.

Should attempts to improve the human race ever be made they will probably be by the simple method of preventing the insane, the alcoholics, the epileptics, the vicious, the homicidal, the debris and waste of human life, from bringing children—cursed with their heredity—into the world. They may be let to live. They may be cared for gently and charitably far better than would be the fit. But they may not be allowed to breed.

THE PASSING OF A SCHOOL.

If, in your chance journeys upon country roads, the sound of a voice in anger, a profane and high charged voice, has come to you over the plowed fields, then you know what "mule-talk" is. It is the stimulant, the goad and directing power behind the animal which is at once the most untiring and and the most efficient and the most soul-racking creature that exists.

Yet "mule-talk" of the countryside is as the sweet and gentle hymn-singing in an old ladies' rest in comparison with the instructions handed out over the singletrees of an army wagon. Long practice, the example of heroes in the service and a studious habit have made the "mule-whacker" of the army the most proficient "cusser" in all the wide world. They tell you that it was the genius of Grant which put down the Civil war. Part of that genius lay in the selection of "whackers" who could storm a six-mule team through the bottomless roads of Virginia. The English lay claim to defeating the Boers. It is a false claim. Agents of the English government were located thoroughout the Boer war at St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans with fat purses to persuade the best American "whackers"—and that meant the best American cussers—to go to South Africa. And it was the vitriolic language, the scorching withering all-devouring profanity of these experts which took provisions and ammunition through the veldt whose trails were bordered with the bones of horses, native and imported, which could not stand the insects and the climate and the wire-edged grass.

The motor truck is to succeed the mule in the army. Which spells the end of a school of amazing mule-skinners. The world will never hear their like again.

THE TYPHOID SERUM.

The health of the mobilized troops in Texas was maintained by the universal employment of the serum against typhoid. Four hundred men of one regiment of the New York national guard were inoculated last week. The navy is now virtually immune to the disease.

The anti-typhoid serum has not yet come into general use outside of the military service. But so excellent has been the results, so well proved the power of this substance to combat any germs of typhoid which enter the human system, it cannot be long before the custom of immunizing against the disease will be as common as vaccination against smallpox.

When typhoid shall have been made as rare as smallpox is now, when few will have suffered from it and still fewer have known the weeks of uncertainty and terror when it is in the household, anti-inoculation societies will form. Out of their blindness and stupidity and vast, unchartable self-sufficiency, they will denounce the medical profession, oppose all laws upon the subject and throw up barriers in the way of those who devote their days and energies and lives to the betterment of the lot of humanity.

Far as education and science has advanced, it has not put up a serum, handy for the use of health departments, which will immunize the world against the silly promulgations of the dull.

TURN ABOUT.

A member of the Committee on Amusements and Vacation Resources of Working Girls recently attended a dance in New York which was given by one of the Fifth avenue families, for the purpose of seeing if it was true, as charged, that the decorum was violated by indulgence in forms of dancing frowned upon by the police.

The poor have long been on exhibition and subject to inspection. The slums of all the large cities are among their show places. The visitor who has hired a guide, as well as the social uplifter, can behold the most intimate details of the life of the lowly.

It is only fair then that the homes of the well-to-do should be as freely open to public examination. It would be an interesting variation in the work of the student of sociology if the professor would take a class of them, supplied with note books, through Fifth avenue. We might then get some very useful statistics upon libraries whose books are bought by the running foot. The world hungers for exact information as to the amount of bric-a-brac that a room of a given cubic measurement can hold and the number of toilet articles a society queen masses upon her dressing table. To gain the information we would turn then to a civic commission report instead of depending upon the Sunday newspapers.

Turn about is a fair means for putting a stop to impudence.

DIVIDENDS FROM SYMPATHY.

A man who recently died went upon the principle that the world owes every great man's son an easy living. It was not necessary, according to this doctrine, for the son to strive hard to acquire a place for himself, to develop character, to be judged by his own merits. He went about working upon the public sympathy in the interest of descendants who had been careless with the fortune left by the great man. He capitalized the public admiration and demanded dividends for himself by reason of his relationship.

Many and various are the forms of parasitism.

"BULLS AND BEARS."

When Attorney General Wickersham was in New Orleans he was asked why, since he must prosecute cotton dealers, he picked upon the "bulls" rather than the "bears." He answered:

"It would be hard to show how the depressing of the price of cotton would interfere with interstate business. The result would be rather the reverse of restraint."

The antitrust laws are written in the interest of the consumer. The producer has no particular rights and is of very little importance in the scheme of things as they exist in courts, legislatures, congressional chambers, cabinet rooms and political platforms. The famous "bull" campaign in cotton raised the prosperity of the south by many millions of dollars, wiped out debts a generation old, inspired new interest, new hope, and, not least of all, attracted capital to a sadly neglected region. The men responsible for this heinous deed are under indictment and will probably be punished, since they are foolish enough to be proud of their iniquity and discover pleasure in being advertised as creatures so wicked as to have made the description of the south, "one-hoss, one-crop, one-party," a misnomer.

The "bears" worked for other results. They are to be praised for their virtues.

ONE OF THE DISTRESSED.

The president of a western railroad, writing to the Railway Age Gazette anonymously, says:

> I have a feeling that the time will come when a man who engages in the railway business will be under the same sort of moral, and possibly under the same sort of legal, obligations that a man is who enters the army; that he will have no more right to desert the railway than he has to desert the army; that he can leave it only under certain prescribed rules, and that if he leaves it or deserts it some sort of punishment will be meted out to him.

The one effective weapon the wage earner has with which to bring about betterments in wages and working conditions is the strike. And that is not always effective. Take it away from him and there is no reason why the old institutions of slavery should not be restored, with its spirit-breaking terrors for the slave and its brutalizing consequences upon the slaveholder.

Labor disputes have been a little hard upon the western railroad managements in the last year. Naturally, the sense of reasonableness is warped out of shape. Probably if the power of life and death, the leg-irons and the blacksnake whip, were put into the hands of the unhappy western railroad president he'd shout for the porter to take them away.

WAGE AND PRICEFIXING.

It is odd to note that while the air is being rended with protests against the fixing of prices by governmental direction a commission of the legislature of Massachusetts has prepared a bill establishing a minimum wage scale for minors and women.

In 1895 the government of Australia investigated four industries, the workmen of which were notoriously underpaid, and put in force a system of pay which was warranted to lift the persons concerned far up the economic scale. We have no doubt the step was taken in the face of a terrible outcry—as terrible as that raised today in the United States against governmental control of the prices of trust-made commodities. Since 1895, minimum wage systems have been applied to nearly 100 other Australian industries. Last year England applied such a system to an industry where women and children work at blacksmiths' anvils in the intervals of housework, childbearing and schooling.

Much as America may fume against the idea of fixing price and wage by statute, the thing has got to come. For if we do not have governmental control of trusts, we will have trust control of government. If we do not care for the lives and welfare of working folk we will have a race inheriting the physical weaknesses and mental disabilities which overwork and starving wage plant in the flesh and minds of the parents.

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

The mental calibre of those caves of wind, Senators Heyburn and Bailey, is admirably illustrated by their attitude toward the proposed establishment of a children's bureau. The senator from Idaho said it meant the founding of nurseries throughout the country to determine the wisdom of parents. The senator from Texas declared it was an insidious invasion of the rights of the states on the part of the federal government.

The children's bureau, as any sensible person may note at a glance, has no such purpose. It is to amount mostly to an institution of investigation with the aim in view of bettering the schooling, the physical condition, the living estate and the improvement of children.

It seems extremely hard for many folk to realize that the one certain law of life is propagation. They reject it as a law and admit it only as a doctrine to be mentioned in whispers. At the same time childless families are alternately pitied and cursed, bachelors are lectured and held without the pale. Just the same, the man-made laws, feeble and vaguely worded though they be, recognize that the mature exist almost wholly for the growing generation. Parenthood is the sacrifice of self for the young—a sacrifice made imperative by nature. "So careful of the type she seems, so careless of the single life."

The children's bureau is to recognize these laws of life. It is to try to make better the laws of men as they concern children. It is to solve the enigmas of heredity or to define them so all may understand and profit. It is, in short—to work for the protection of the nation. It ought to be the most important bureau of a wise government.

WORTHLESS.

It has been discovered that a vandal has slashed a piece out of the painting in the national capital which purports to represent the crisis in the battle of Lake Erie when Perry deserted his sinking flagship and was transferred to another vessel.

The value of the painting largely lies in the price the government paid for it. It cannot be possible that it is in the least a true representation of the scene. It is too theatrical. It is too much of a pose. An actor standing before the camera might take the position in which Perry is placed in the painting, but no experienced sailor. Had Perry stood up for a target to the enemy, he had but invited defeat. Moreover, he would have run the chance of capsizing the boat. Any of his sailors would have been justified in knocking him down with an oar. It was Perry's aim to win the battle, not to make an impression as a melodramatic hero.

We can't think the vandal wanted that scrap of canvas as a souvenir. He didn't get enough to make it worth while. It is to be suspected that the crime was committed by some one wearied to death with sight of that stupid and altogether impossible misapplication of oils and colors. We'd much rather have a picture of the French trapper in the highest tree at Cedar Point listening to the sound of the guns as it came to him over the water.

Professor Lowell reports that they now have sleighing on Mars. By the assistance of your imagination you may be able to hear the sleighbells.

The predicted doom of the Manchu dynasty comes about as often as the weather report.

Some of the soft drinks one buys at public places are nothing more than illuminated water.

Deposed monarchs never find anything that suits them as well as the old job.

Sunday School

"THERE WAS A MAN"

International Sunday School Lesson for January 14 Is "The Birth of John the Baptist." Luke 1:57-80.

By William T. Ellis.

"Oh, ye who hold the written clew,
To all save all unwritten things,
And half a league behind pursue
The accomplished fact which flouts and flings.
Look, to your knee your baby brings
The oldest tale since earth began,
The answer to your worryings—
Once on a time there was a man.
"He single-handed met and threw
Magicians, armies, orgies, kings;
He, lonely mid his doubting crew,
In all the lonliness of wings;
He fed the flame, he filled the springs,
He locked the ranks, he launched the van
Straight at the grinning teeth of things,
Once on a time there was a man."
"Oh, ye who hold thee written clew

So Kipling voices a Clear Bible teaching. Throughout Holy Writ, and the larger pages of history, runs the clear record of this supreme interest in the man. Inventions, organizations, systems, customs, laws—these are all exalted by humanity; God cares less for them than he does for the individual.

Historians are engrossed in many of the interesting phases of Babylonian civilization; Jehovah seems to have cared for it chiefly as a cradle of one man, Abram, from Ur of the Chaldees. So, also, the historians center attention upon the glories of the Roman empire at the beginning of the Christian era; but the pen of inspiration bids us tarry to contemplate the birth of a baby in an old priest's family. The test of everything in life is the kind of man it produces. The final evidence of Christianity is the type of manhood it has created.

The Bigness of the Babe.

Two babies bulk large in the New Testament, and their advent was important enough in the realms of glory for angels to be sent to earth to announce them. Heaven broke its silence and the mute air became vocal with the tidings that a babe was born. One of these was destined to be a preparer, a forerunner, a herald; and the other to be the Savior himself.

Ever since these wonders stirred a little Jewish world into excitement, the babe has had a new place in the thought of mankind. When we look at our era in the large, we are astonished by the evidence of the spirit of child-conservatism. Nowhere else on earth are children the objects of such loving, intelligent and many-sided care as in this western world, which is the best fruit of the eastern evangel. In Bethlehem today one may see the little children toiling at the working of olive wood and mother-of-pearl, as they would not be permitted to toil in the western world. Our modern child labor laws are a precious offering laid at the feet of the Babe. So we have compulsory education for childhood, and laws safeguarding the health of children, and other laws to protect their morals, and a host of agencies to cultivate their ideals. Great is the place of the babe in our modern economy.

Beginning a New Line.

Pen may not write of the startled hearts of the elderly priest Zacharias and his wife Elizabeth, when the angelic word came that the bitter void in their home and their hearts was to be filled by the advent of a babe. Nor may we know the loving, fearful and reverent preparations that were made for the expected little one. Zacharias, because of a momentary word of incredulity, had been stricken dumb. He was given speech when it came to the naming of the child, for the neighbors protested that, after the good fashion of the time, he should bear the name of his father. Elizabeth wanted him called John. Zacharias, to everybody's wonder, likewise wrote that he should be called John.

The new name stood for a new order. John was more than the son of his father Zacharias. Pride of birth when it is a stimulus of honor and nobility is wholly creditable, but when it becomes mere vanity over an honored name, then it is pitiable and despicable. Some of the persons who boast that they are descendants of the great, give proof that they have descended very far. It is better to be an ancestor of whom future generations may be proud than to be a descendant of whom neither those who went before, nor those who come after, can be proud. John the babe became John the Baptist—and that was the highest honor that could be reflected upon the name of Zacharias.

A Father's Song.

The other day I met a man who had made himself and his millions—and had unmade his sons. The note of joy was lacking from his life because, though he has all that money can buy, he has no father pride in his boys. The most normal and satisfactory and permanent source of pleasure to parents is the integrity, love and prosperity of their children. He has missed one of life's great boons who does not know the happiness that lies in a son. A few evenings ago a large group of friends gave a dinner to a man, and among these were many men of distinction, but a discerning observer could have seen that the guest's eyes wandered oftenest to a little boy seated at the end of the table. He cared more for the pleasure of his son, and for the impressions his son was gathering, than for all the gracious words of courteous friends.

Zacharias lifted up his voice over the birth of his son. He was a Bible saturated man, and so his song naturally fell into the language of Scripture. It was a psalm of gratitude and of worship. All his life was lived with a Godward aspect, and so his first thought when this supreme blessing of a child came to him was of praise to Jehovah. Modern critics lift their eyebrows at the possibility of these humble New Testament folk creating original poetry, breathing the loftiest strains of Old Testament literatures. If they were to go to the same land today, they would find lovers expressing their devotion in improvised songs, and the bereaved wailing for their dead in musical dirges sounding the virtues of the departed. Because this is not done in the west is not proof that it cannot be done in the east.

The Mission of a Messenger.

The old Puritans used to give their children Biblical names, such as "Praise God Barebones," which sound ludicrous to our day, but there was a big idea back of the practice. It connected God with the birth and life of their children. Zacharias as his song recited, saw in his son a messenger of the Highest. To his sanctified mind, that was the noblest of callings. He would rather that John should be the herald of the Coming One than that he should wear the diadem of Herod.

Not long ago I was riding in a railway train in Ireland with a wise and friendly Roman Catholic priest, and as we talked of conditions in the two countries, he said "Over in America your young men don't have a vocation." He used that word "vocation" in its highest significance, meaning that few modern Americans hear the call to the minstry of the Word. He deplored the exodus of likely youths from old Ireland where free from the material temptations of America, they would at least be likelier to hear the summons to the highest calling. The old priest touched a vital spot in our modern life. It is not the custom nowadays for parents to offer their children on the altar as God's ministers. Many are saying distinctly that they would not care to have a son become a preacher. This is one of the signs of the times than is significant and depressing.

The Discipline of the Desert.

This wonderful boy John was not to be trained in conventional schools. Not his the easy manners and urbane polish of the city dweller. From infancy he was a character set apart, a Nazarite whose hair might not be cut, and who might not touch the fruit of the vine. After his early years in the godly home of Zacharias and Elizabeth, he went off into the desert.

The imagination loves to brood upon this young man, far off from his fellows, doubtless somewhere along the great depression of the Jordan Valley. Perhaps he dwelt amid the fantastic caves of the mountains east of the Lake of Galilee. Possibly as tradition says, he made his home in the huge ravine at the bottom of which the brook Cherith flows, as Elijah had done before him. Perhaps he lived along the rugged shores of the Dead Sea; it may eveen be that his home was in one of the limestone caves on Mount Nebo.

Wherever it was, he had time to think. Detached from the world he could estimate its values more truly. Beneath the soft skies of night, unsullied by smoke of man, he could consider the will of God and the meanings of life. Would that for every one of us there might be a time apart in the desert places, where, free from the roar of the twentieth century and the distracting anxieties of our complex and artificial civilization, we might learn the real meaning of existence. If there were more desert experiences there would be fewer nervous collapses. No dweller in the desert can be an infidel. God is real and normal to such; and His service is perceived as the most proper mission for a man.

Varieties

Constantinople has 10 art galler

Twenty years is the voting age Switzerland.

Fifty thousand tons of coal burned daily in London.

England's first paper mill w erected at Dartform in 1588.

Arkansas raises one million bal of cotton worth $75,000,000.

Nearly every locality in Mexico h its special variety of bread.

The cost of Italy's Tripoli exped tion is estimated at $2,500,000 a da

Ages before the Roman empire p troleum was used by the Egyptian

A motor lawnmower does about fi times the work of a horse mower.

A new college of agriculture ha been opened at Middleburg, Sout Africa.

More than 57,000 motor vehicl have been registered in London th year.

Denmark boasts 81 head of catt to each 100 inhabitants.

There are 48 paupers in London f each 100 inhabitants.

There are only about half a doz elevators, either passenger or freigh in all Japan.

A solder, in paste form, packed i tubes and requiring no acid to for a flux, is a novelty.

The new terminal of the Canadia Northern railroad in Montreal wi cost $25,000,000.

In northern Chile there has bee discovered an extensive deposit o high grade tungsten ore.

To put bands of gilt paper on cigar made in the United States costs tw million dollars a year.

The United Kingdom last year con sumed 286,892,000 pounds of tea an 29,195,000 pounds of coffee.

Henry Clay Frick is to establish a art gallery to cost millions at hi Prides Crossing (Mass.) mansion.

In spite of all its great oil fields, th United States imports refined petrol eum, though in limited quantities.

An inventor has placed a sma horseshoe magnet on the side of thimble to help inventors pick u needles.

At most railway stations in Italy is possible to buy English biscuit and usually, also, English preserve

A London organization supplie penny dinners to invalid mothers giving them the choice of fish an chicken.

Russia, the United States, Roumania, Austria-Hungary and Burma the the principal oil fields of the world.

A pocket comb, pen knife and cigar clipper have been combined in a single implement by an ingenious inventor.

Wall paper, if properly arrange and giving vertical lines, will make room look larger and the ceiling mor elevated.

The vital statistics report for England and Wales shows an almost con tinuous decrease of remarriages dur ing the year 1909.

Oil lamps can be prevented fro smoking if a little liquor distilled fro onions be placed in the bottom o their reservoirs.

At a hight of 3,000 feet a man in a aeroplane can see a submarine glidin along 30 feet under water.

In the monkey family the orang outang and the hylobates are righ handed, while the gorillas and th chimpanzee are left-handed.

The University of Paris has estab lished a department completely equip ped for the investigation of ever phase of aeronautics.

In China at the present time ther are 4,000 Protestant missionaries an 1,400 of the Roman Catholic church.

The supply of tobacco in Havana is not large, and prices now range from 10 to 30 per cent higher than for th same grades last year.

Of the 12,000,000 tons of iron ore which Spain mines each year, only about 3,000,000 tons are used at home, the rest being exported.

The world's output of rubber is now about 75,000 tons a year, and is increasing at the rate of about 5 per cent annually.

An automobile wind shield that can be adjusted as to angle by a thumb screw and worm and pinion gearing has been brought out in England.

An automatic machine for flour mills, which takes a sample of the product made each hour for testing has been invented by a New Yorker.

Among the birds the swan lives the longest, at times reaching the great age of 300 years. The falcon has been known to live 162 years.

New Zealand has 24,000,000 sheep. The enormous growth of the sheep industry there is due to the equable climate and the fine soil for all kinds o grass.

Caradoc Roberts, on whom Oxford recently conferred the degree of doctor of music for an oratorio, worked at a carpenter's bench only a few years ago.

Bamboo hats are made in the Philippines at prices ranging from 15 cents to $12.50, while some specially fine weaves cost as much as the finest Panamas of South America.

The manufacture of asbestos shingles has grown so rapidly that it is anticipated that at no distant time three-fourths of the asbestos product of Canada will be made up into roofing material.

Statistics of the increased cost of living in England show that while £1 sterling would have purchased 80 pounds weight of "family groceries" in 1898, its purchasing power was reduced to 71¼ pounds in 1910.

Why have the girls of Westminster college, out in Sharon, Pa., been wearing bangs? You would never guess. The girls have founded a new college newspaper called Bangs, and hit upon a novel way of advertising it.

A distinguished physician was asked at a luncheon party whether he could tell of any cures for seasickness. "I know of only two," he replied. "One is to land at the earliest opportunity, and the other is to go down with the ship."

How effectively the bison has been exterminated may be seen from the fact that a fine head lent by Idaho people for the land show at St. Paul is insured for $2,000. One used to cost a morning gallop and a ball from a big pistol.

In memory of Mungo Park and Richard Lander, who explored the course of the River Niger, it is proposed to erect an obelisk of similar design and dimensions to Cleopatra's Needle, on a projecting point of land at Forcados.

A Handsome Colored Picture of this Beautiful Horse FREE

Executed in three colors, oil painting effect, suitable for framing. A truly wonderful and attractive picture.

This is a picture of "Queen" the "Heroine" of a great new horse story "Kate and Queen"

By Prof. Jesse Beery
King of Horse Trainers

It equals the famous "Black Beauty" in human interest—surpasses it in practicability—the applying of the correct remedies for the evils discussed. "Kate" a victim of poor handling is vividly contrasted with "Queen" who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one—rejoice with the other—even as you sigh for the slum waif and laugh with the child of fortune.

Prof. Beery, from out his long and thrilling experience, has skillfully woven into this intensely interesting and true story, many valuable suggestions for handling horses.

Special Offer to Horsemen

Prof. Beery's love for horses prompts him to greatly desire that every horse owner, trainer, breeder—everyone interested in horses—should read this great story. To make it possible, for a short time he offers a copy worth $1.00, to every interested horseman, for the remarkable low price of 25c. Postpaid.

If you have even a passing interest in horses—if you own, train or breed them, you will gather from it a fund of knowledge worth many times the small price. Send for a copy today. Enclose stamps or coin.

FREE With each book we send FREE a beautiful colored picture of Queen—oil painting effect—suitable for framing. Order today. Address

Prof. Jesse Beery, Box 532 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

I Can Cure You of Rheumatism FREE

This photograph truthfully shows the terrible effects of rheumatism in my case, but today I enjoy perfect health and devote my life to curing others.

After spending $20,000 and suffering untold agony for thirty years, I discovered a remedy which permanently cured me, and I will send you a package of the very same medicine absolutely free.

Don't send any money—it's free. A letter will bring it promptly.

Your absolute satisfaction at all times is positively guaranteed.

Every day lost means one more day of needless pain, so write now to S. T. Delano, Dept. 133-A. Delano Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Trusses Like These Are a Crime

Get rid of Straps and Springs and be CURED. Simply write for our free cloth-bound Book of Advice, containing facts which took us 40 years of day-after-day experience to learn. It tells how 290,000 people were benefited and cured in a simple and inexpensive way. Book explains why drugstores should not be allowed to sell their misery-making trusses. Explains the dangers of operation and why it is no longer necessary. Exposes the humbug "discoveries," "appliances," "plasters," etc., and puts you on guard against throwing money away.

Books tells how the wonderful Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad cures rupture by strengthening the weakened muscles while holding continuously with ease—Sent on 60 days' trial to prove it—how it is waterproof—no leg-straps—no body-spring—how it ends all expense on account of rupture. 4000 Public Endorsements sent with the book.

After you have read this book you'll know more about your condition than if you had gone to a dozen doctors. You'll know how to get immediate relief without risking a penny. When writing, please give our box number.

Box 14—CLUTHE COMPANY,
125 East 23rd Street, New York City.

DIABETES

A Simple Herb Quickly Cures This Dread Disease, to Stay Cured.

Diabetes has heretofore been considered incurable and the only hope held out to the afflicted has been to prolong their years by strict dieting.

A plant recently discovered in Mexico, called Diabetel Herb, has been found to be a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy will relieve the patient of his worst symptoms in the most aggravated cases, within a week and to prove it I will mail the first 50c package for 25c, with free booklet of special value to the diabetic, containing latest diet list and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 25c today for full-sized 50c package.
F. M. AMES, Box 131-B, Whitney Point, N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. FREE TEST TREATMENT including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. S, American Express Building, Chicago.

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances, etc. "HINTS and HELPS," illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co N 39 Chicago

I CURED MY DAUGHTER FITS
Doctors gave her up.
WILL SEND FREE
Give Express Office D. Lepso, Island Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

LAKE TRAFFIC IS LESS THIS YEAR

Total Decrease Is 14 Per Cent Compared With 1910 Tonnage.

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 28.—Compared with the commerce of the season of 1910, the traffic to and from the Lake Superior region this year shows a decrease of 14 per cent. There was carried through the Sault Ste. Marie ship canals this year freight to the amount of 53,477,216 tons of 2,000 pounds each; in 1910 the movement aggregated 62,363,218 tons.

The decrease is due wholly to the slump in the iron trade and the consequent falling off in ore shipments. In fact, had as much ore been forwarded from the Lake Superior country as was sent out the preceding season the interlake traffic would have been a record-breaker, exceeding that of 1910—the banner year in the history of the canals—by 2,000,000 tons.

Coal Carrying Increases.

Aside from the slump in iron ore shipments, the past season was notable for the increased quantities of coal, grain and salt taken through the water way mentioned. Twenty-four per cent more anthracite coal was transported to Lake Superior ports than during the season of 1910; the gain in bituminous coal was 12 per cent.

The shipments of wheat to lower lake centers fell only a little short of 100,000,000 bushels and were 13 per cent larger than in 1910. Of grain, other than wheat, the outgo increased 4 per cent. The greatest gain recorded for any of the various commodities of commerce was 25 per cent—this was for salt.

No one of the items going to make up the season's traffic registered as large a decrease as did building stone, which dropped 45 per cent. Building stone constitutes an insignificant proportion of the total traffic, however, the shipments this year amounting only to 5.342 tons. The decrease doubtless is due in part at least to the steadily increasing use of cement.

Copper Traffic Falls Off.

Compared with the preceding season the traffic in copper fell off 15,589 tons, or 11 per cent, a decline which probably fairly measures the extent of the curtailment of production by the Michigan mines, due, it is said, to the somewhat depressed trade conditions of this year.

Lumber, the market for which also has been less vigorous than heretofore, shows a decrease of 7 per cent; flour, a decrease of 4 per cent, and general merchandise, a decrease of 2 per cent. The slump in iron ore shipments was 26 per cent, and in manufactured iron and pig iron, 7 per cent.

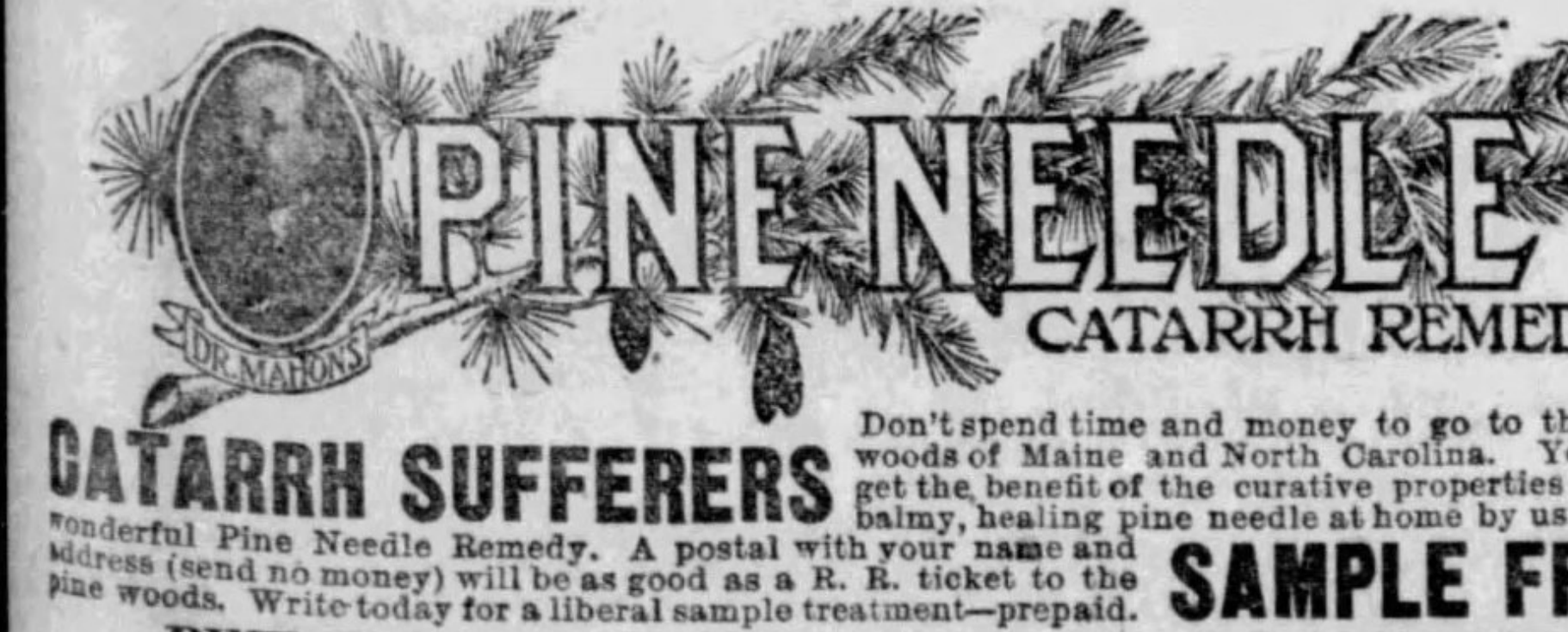
Comparison Is Shown.

A comparative statement of the traffic for the two seasons follows:

	1911.	1910.
Building stone, tons.......	5,342	9,635
Salt, brls.	661,308	528,610
Hard coal, tons	2,060,209	1,658,844
Soft coal, tons	13,272,667	11,854,883
Copper, tons	132,481	148,070
Wheat, bu.	97,141,911	86,250,974
Grain, bu.	40,782,009	39,245,485
Flour, brls.	7,246,495	7,576,634
Iron ore, tons	30,731,235	41,608,634
Mfd. and pig iron, tons....	412,269	444,660
Lumber, 1,000 feet, B. M..	558,813	603,101
General merchandise, tons..	1,385,978	1,411,540

The number of vessels passing the canals during the last season was 18,673, compared with 20,899 the preceding year.

The Yale scientific expedition into the interior of Peru has returned. They found the ruins of an ancient Inca city, hitherto unknown. In the midst of a boundless wilderness they identified the remains of public baths, a temple and a royal palace.



CATARRH SUFFERERS

Don't spend time and money to go to the pine woods of Maine and North Carolina. You can get the benefit of the curative properties of the balmy, healing pine needle at home by using our wonderful Pine Needle Remedy. A postal with your name and address (send no money) will be as good as a R. R. ticket to the pine woods. Write today for a liberal sample treatment—prepaid. SAMPLE FREE

PINE NEEDLE REMEDY CO., Box 503, KENTON, OHIO

ADMIRAL EVANS IS DEAD

Fighting Bob Was Ill But a Few Hours Before Final Summons.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, familiarly known to the American people as "Fighting Bob" Evans, died at his home in this city at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after an illness of less than three hours. An attack of acute indigestion which came on after he had eaten his luncheon was the cause of death.

With Admiral Evans at the time of his death were his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Harold Sewall. Another daughter, the wife of Capt. C. C. Marsh, of the United States navy, is on her way to Washington from Norfolk. His son, Frank Taylor Evans, is a lieutenant in the navy, attached to the United States steamer Mohican, now stationed at Olongapo in the Philippines.

According to members of the family Admiral Evans was to all appearances in the best of health yesterday up to the time of his fatal illness. At luncheon he was the gayest person at the table, and laughed and joked all through the meal.

ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS

After luncheon, a few minutes after 2 o'clock he went into his den and was examining a sword which had been given him and which was one of his favorite possessions.

While looking at the weapon he was seized with acute pains in his stomach. He cried out in his distress and his wife and daughter hastened to his aid. They assisted him to his bedroom, where he succeeded in undressing and getting under the covers. Soon ater he was seized with vomiting fits, which continued with violence for some time.

Meanwhile members of the household were making desperate efforts to get into communication with a physician. Dr. Samuel S. Adams, a personal friend, hurried to the house, arriving at about 2:30. Dr. Adams administered an injection of morphia, which seemed to bring considerable relief to the patient.

Pulse Still Strong.

Dr. Adams found the pulse of Admiral Evans still strong, which was regarded as a most favorable sign. In half an hour the admiral said he felt much better, though still suffering a good deal of pain, and Dr. Adams left the house. There was no thought in the mind of anyone, it was said last night, that the admiral's illness was so serious.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Admiral Evans complained of difficulty in breathing. His daughter, Mrs. Sewall, who was in the room at the moment, propped him up with pillows. The abdomen became distended and the admiral's difficulty in getting his breath increased. Suddenly his head dropped to one side as he lay in this half-sitting posture. In that instant death came.

Taft Pays Tribute.

The news spread with geat rapidity and caused a profound shock in official circles. President Taft was one of the first to express his grief and condolence. He said:

"Admiral Evans was one of the most successful squadron commanders we have had in the navy for a long time. He was a rigid disciplinarian, of quick decision and admirably advised in the intricacy of the machinery of cruisers and battleships and skilled in drilling them.

FIRE BURNS FOR TWO MONTHS

Pittsburg, Jan. 8.—Early in the morning of November 8 fire started in the Iron City grain elevators here, and yesterday, two months afterward, the fire was still burning, although it has been officially declared "out." There were 100,000 bushels of grain stored in the elevators at the time. There has been an abundance of rain and snow and firemen have poured thousands of gallons of water on the ruins, but they continue to smoulder.

A SURE WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

Free lands in the United States are gone, but you can get the best of land in Mexico—free, all required is to have five acres of bananas planted within five years. The planting can be done by authorized Improvement Companies on the installment plan. The first two years you pay $5 a month. The Company will also care for and market your bananas on shares, and your share should be about $200 per acre. Producing banana orchards sell for $1,000 per acre. Bananas bear in 15 months. You need not go to Mexico yourself. Persons living in the United States and Canada can get particulars regarding free land in Mexico by addressing The Jantha Plantation Company, Block 932 Pittsburg, Pa. As people know nothing of these free lands, I thought it my duty to call their attention to them. Surely no one would pay three hundred dollars an acre for fruit land in the United States and Canada when they can get better land in Mexico free, and land handy to railroads and market, with climate and health conditions unsurpassed.

BRYAN BACK IN U. S.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 4.—William Jennings Bryan and Mrs. Bryan arrived here yesterday afternoon from Havana on the steamship Olivette. They will go from here to Washington.

Stamps Worth Something.

London Standard.

A lady living in Sydney for many years has hoarded a collection of postal stamps left by her father, who had pursued his hobby of collecting for 50 yaers. The daughter was ignorant of any knowledge of philately and threw the stamps into an old trunk. Last week she visited a stamp exhibition and for the first time awoke to the value of the stamps in her possession. She secured the assistance of experts, who estimate the value of the collection at £20,000.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT 500 Catarrh Treatments To Be Given Away Free

You are troubled with that loathsome and dangerous disease, Catarrh. You have longed for relief. You have wanted to be rid of the hawking, spitting, the foul breath, the constant annoying discharge from the nose, the disgusting dropping of mucus into the throat. You have been told a cure was impossible. You have tried doctors and various methods, only to meet with failure.

I come to tell you that YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM CATARRH. Right in your own home by means of an easy, painless method, you can get rid of all the discomforts, the annoyances, the loathsomeness of Catarrh. The disease is all of these things, as you will learn by sad experience, if you have not already done so. It always has a small beginning, but it encroaches, steadily, persistently, relentlessly, until the vital organs of the body may be attacked, and hope is gone.

I have cured hundreds and hundreds. What has been done for others may be done for you if you come to me before it is too late.

I have decided to distribute 500 free treatments, absolutely without charge, to Catarrh sufferers. I want you to see my method, know what I have done for others. My life has been spent in the study of CATARRH, its Causes and Cure. Now I offer to share with you my experience and knowledge on the subject. I have been successful. I want YOU to profit by my success by taking advantage of my offer—a free treatment for Catarrh, gladly given to sufferers from the disease.

Don't delay. Write immediately. A post card with your address upon it, sent off NOW will secure one of the free treatments. An envelope containing your address put in this mail will bring you a treatment for Catarrh which is just what you have longed for, but despaired of getting. Tomorrow may be too late. Be one of the fortunate people to get one of these free treatments for catarrh. Write right now.

Catarrh Specialist Sproule,
43 Trade Building, Boston.

CHINA REPUBLIC WILL OPEN DOOR

Freedom of Trade and Tolerance of Religion Aims of the New Order.

Shang Hai, Jan. 6.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, provisional president of the Chinese republic, has issued a manifesto to the foreign powers, in which he explains the public aims and policies of the republicans in China.

In it he says that the present situation has been forced on China by Manchu misrule, which was incapable of remedy without a revolution.

"We now proclaim," he says, "the resultant overthrow of despotic sway and the establishment of a republic."

The manifesto is a lengthy document. It sets forth in detail the wrongs of the Chinese people and promises strict adherence to all treaties, obligations and concessions undertaken by the Chinese government.

It gives an assurance of the safety of the persons and property of foreigners in China and pledges equal treatment of the Manchus and the establishment of a stable government.

It declares that the republic will abolish all restrictions on trade and that it will undertake the revision of all laws and will endure religious toleration.

The manifesto then asks for the aid of foreign nations "for the consummation of the plans which they have so long been vainly urging upon the people of our country," and concludes:

"With this message of peace and good will, the republic of China cherishes the hope of its admission to the family of nations and its future co-operation in the great and noble task of building up the civilization of the world."

The manifesto is signed "Sun Yat Sen, President."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Every reader of this paper who wants to get INSTANT relief from constipation, sour stomach or gas on the stomach and to guard against appendicitis, should send a 2c stamp to the Adlerika Co., St. Paul, Minn., and ask for the famous ADLER-I-KA BOOK. Mention this paper when you write.

SUNBURNED AT 28 BELOW ZERO

Plate Glass Window Intensifies Rays Shining Into Office.

St. Paul, Jan. 6.—A friend of E. W. Randall, president of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co., yesterday morning found Mr. Randall rubbing cold cream on his neck and cheeks.

"Frost bitten, eh?" asked the friend. "So was I. Give me some of that cream."

"Frost bite, nothing!" growled Mr. Randall. "I'm sunburned."

Mr. Randall's desk is next to a large plate glass window which intensifies the heat from the sun. The furnace wasn't working any too well, so Mr. Randall basked in old Sol's rays. The result was that he kept warm, but the side of his face next to the window was burned. The temperature was 28 degrees below at the time.

BLONDS DRINK THE HARDEST

Major Reports Effect of Tropics on American Soldiers.

Washington, Jan. 8.—According to a report made by Maj. W. H. Chamberlain of the medical corps, the blonde soldier in the Philippines is a heavier drinker than the brunet. Otherwise the fairhaired man is as good as the man with raven locks when it comes to military conduct.

For the information of those who contemplate joining the service, attention might be called to Maj. Chamberlin's statement that sickness in the soldier group in the Philippines is more frequent among blonds, while in the south constabulary police group the brunets suffer most.

Maj. Chamberlain's report is in discussion of the question whether blond or brunet soldiers are better in the tropics. He says they are on a par except for alcoholism.

PREPARES FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

New York, Jan. 4.—Dr. Paul F. Gans, who plans to cross the Atlantic in his dirigible balloon, the Suchard, sailed for Europe today on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. After a short visit with his family at Munich he will go to Berlin, where the airship Suchard has been completed and equipped and will superintend its packing and shipment to Teneriffe, from which point he expects to begin the flight across the ocean early in March.

TAFT ANGERED COL. ROOSEVELT

Placed His Debt to Brother Charles Above That to Predecessor.

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Taft is talking with unusual frankness to political callers these days about his personal relations with Col. Roosevelt. The President believes he can defeat Roosevelt for the nomination. He has a hope, inspired by the fact that Secretaries Meyer and Stimson, of his cabinet, and Senator Crane, have told him that Roosevelt will yet declare himself out of the race.

But the Roosevelt backers in "Capitol Hill" feel otherwise. They claim to have had assurances from the colonel before they started to organize that if the Republicans of the country desired Roosevelt and felt he was the only man who could be elected, he would not decline to run. But Roosevelt is reported to have said frankly he did not desire to be a candidate.

Makes a Break.

President Taft acknowledges his political obligations to Roosevelt. He says he tried to express his appreciation of his predecessor's political favor once in a way that he believed would be understood. It was when the colonel was preparing to sail for Africa. In the note which the President sent by Major Archibald W. Butt, his military aide, who served in a like capacity with Roosevelt, the President said in substance, "I owe more to Charles P. Taft and you than any two other men alive."

Col. Roosevelt read it just before going aboard ship, but the effect was far from satisfactory to Major Butt. Roosevelt's brow clouded with anger. "So he puts money above brains," snapped Mr. Taft's predecessor, by way of showing his disapproval of the fact that the President mentioned C. P. Taft ahead of Roosevelt in his note.

In relating the incident yesterday, President Taft said: "I thought I was paying him the greatest compliment by putting him in a class with my brother."

If the note had stood alone Roosevelt would not have been offended. At the time he received it he was displeased overd other things. He felt Taft should have invited Loeb to the cabinet. Loeb expected it.

Roosevelt consistently declined to ask Taft for anything. He is reported to have said that he felt the President did not need to be reminded of his obligations both to Roosevelt and Loeb. When urged to name Loeb for the cabinet Taft told people that he intended to make his own cabinet and divorce his administration from every appearance of being under Roosevelt's domination. This was the only explanation he ever gave for not appointing Loeb. Furthermore, the President surrounded himself as soon as he was elected by a band of "reactionary Republicans," headed by Knox and Crane, men who had fought Roosevelt hardest in his efforts to nominate and elect Taft. So that the note handed to Col. Roosevelt by Major Butt on the eve of his departure for Africa was only one link in a chain of circumstances that was weighing upon the colonel's mind.

More recently the President's official advisers went out of their way to attack Roosevelt needlessly on account of his approval as president of the Tennessee Coal & Iron absorption by the U. S. Steel corporation. This was done in the petition filed in the federal court at Trenton, N. J., by the attorney general, in the suit to dissolve the steel trust.

The names of the attorney general and special counsel and ex-Secretary Dickinson appeared on the brief.

The President explains this by saying that he knew nothing of it.

A Studied Attack.

It is said for him that when he heard of it he sent for Dickinson to come to Chicago and rebuked him for it, and that he condemned Wickersham so unsparingly that the attorney general took ill and is now away recuperating. But it is noted that the petition has not been amended by striking out the offensive language directed at Roosevelt.

The particularly irritating thing about the steel trust petition is that the attack on Roosevelt seemed studied. It was not a necessary averment in the petition. Lawyers like Senator Root denounced the petition as a "stump speech."

Day after day these delicate questions affecting the relation of the President to his predecessor are being threshed out at the White House, in the cabinet and on "Capitol Hill."

Professor McGee, a noted sicentist, figures from the present rate of increase that in 200 years from now our population will be over a billion, and the total population of the world will be 20,000,000,000.

IN MATCHTOWN

Fortunately No Faith Was Required, For She Had None.

"I had no faith whatever, but on the advice of a hale, hearty old gentleman who spoke from experience, I began to use Grape-Nuts about 2 years ago," writes an Ohio woman, who says she is 40, is known to be fair, and admits that she is growing plump on the new diet.

"I shall not try to tell you how I suffered for years from a deranged stomach that rejected almost all sorts of food, and digested what little was forced upon it at the cost of great distress and pain.

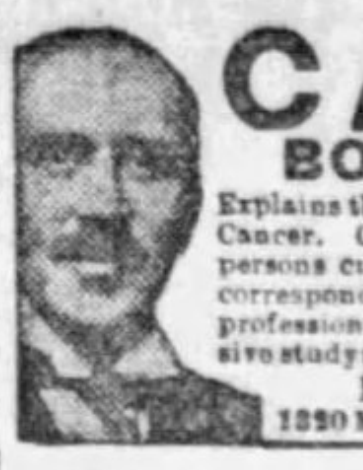
"I was treated by many different doctors and they gave me many different medicines, and I even spent several years in exile from my home, thinking change of scene might do me good. You may judge of the gravity of my condition when I tell you I was sometimes compelled to use morphine for weeks at a time.

"For two years I have eaten Grape-Nuts food at least twice a day and I can now say that I have perfect health. I have taken no medicine in that time—Grape-Nuts has done it all. I can eat absolutely anything I wish, without stomach distress.

"I am a business woman and can walk my 2 or 3 miles a day and feel better for doing so. I have to use brains in my work, and it is remarkable how quick, alert and tireless my mental powers have become." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



CANCER BOOK SENT FREE

Explains the Combination Medical Treatment for Cancer. Contains scores of testimonials from persons cured years ago with whom you may correspond or go to see. The past 12 years of my professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Cancer in Kansas City

DR. O. A. JOHNSON
1320 Main St., Suite 340 Kansas City, Mo.

BANKRUPT ON $160,000

New York's Picturesque Spender Confesses Judgment for $1,234,487.

New York, Jan. 5.—Edward Russell Thomas, former multimillionaire banker, turf man, theatrical "angel" and automobile dare-devil, yesterday confessed judgment for $1,234,487 of his debts in the supreme court.

At the same time there was signed by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, an order garnisheeing the $160,000 annual income Thomas draws from the estate of his father, the late Gen. Samuel Thomas. This order was granted the Bowling Green Trust Co., a creditor for $59,100, and will permit the company to apply $16,000 of Thomas' income annually toward payment of the debt.

Thomas, who once was one of the picturesque spenders of the Great White Way and a dashing figure in the world of finance, has been in Paris for two years with his wife, Mrs. Linda Lee Thomas, who was one of the celebrated beauties of Newport and New York. Thomas went abroad after being crippled in an automobile accident in 1908.

The big judgment against Thomas is the result of the 1907 panic. At that time he was living in a three-room apartment at the Hotel St. Regis, sleeping in a silver bed that cost $10,000 and paying $45,000 a year rent for his suite. His associates were Charles W. Morse, the convict banker, and F August Heinze, the copper king.

Succeeds Gen. Thomas.

Gen. Thomas brought his son to New York and made him his successor in many business enterprises. He gained the reputation of being a most reckless driver of automobiles and one time ran down and killed a child in this city. He became a stock broker and chummed with Joe Leiter, James G. Blaine, Jr., and other notables. He made a name for himself as a plunger in the stock market, having been credited with a $2,000,000 share in a cotton pool.

When the Seventh National bank got into difficulties Gen. Thomas, who was a director, tried to save it with his personal check for nearly a million and the stipulation that his son should be made its president. Young Thomas became president of the bank on June 26, 1901, the day he married Miss Lee. The bank, however, soon closed.

In the meantime Mrs. Thomas had developed a fondness for racing. She and her husband squandered a fortune on their horses and won distinction as royal entertainers in exclusive social circles. After the financial crash came in 1907 Thomas was pressed by creditors who had claims of about $3,000,000. He also was indicted on the charge of having violated the insurance code, but the indictment was afterward quashed.

When Thomas failed his creditors made an arrangement with him. It was announced that he had agreed to turn over all of his annual income to them except $50,000. He reserved this amount for his personal use. Later there was organized the Thomas liquidation trustees to liquidate all claims. Thomas assumed the debts and agreed to pay the trustees, who in turn were to pay the creditors.

Most of his creditors are banks and their claims represent loans to him and to stockholders which he guaranteed. These claims were assigned to the liquidating trustees and they tried to collect from Thomas, who has reduced the claims to the amount of yesterday's judgment. By confession of judgment he avoids litigation and its consequent heavy costs.

BIGELOW IS PRESIDENT

Cincinnati Man Will Preside Over Ohio Constitution Convention.

Columbus, Jan. 9.—Rev. Herbert Bigelow, of Cincinnati, was elected president of the Ohio constitution convention at 1:30 today.

It required 11 ballots to land Bigelow, who was warmly opposed by Attorney D. F. Anderson, of Youngstown, on whom the Judge Norris followers finally united.

On the 11th and decisive ballot Bigelow received 62 votes, 60 being necessary to elect. Anderson got 47 votes, Norris 3, Elson 4 and Thomas 1.

Bigelow, so his opponents thought, rallied practically his full strength on the first ballot, his vote ranging on all ballots up to the 8th frm 52 to 54.

Early in the proceedings it became apparent that Judge Caleb Norris, of Marion, who had previously loomed large as the principal opponent of Bigelow, would not be able to reach.

SAYS POOL BOOSTED PRICE

Tobacco Dealer Testifies in Suit for $196,000 Damages.

Cincinnati, Jan. 6.—That the activity of the Burley Tobacco society had forced him to pay as high as 20 cents a pound for tobacco, was the testimony offered here today by E. O. Eshelby, of the E. O. Eshelby Tobacco Co., in the company's suit against the Burley Tobacco society for $196,000 and penalties under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Eshelby said that from 1893 to 1906 he had paid an average of 7.4 cents a pound for burley tobacco, but for the 1906 crop, on account of the pool managed by the Burley society, he had paid 20 cents a pound and 17 cents for the 1907 crop.

TO RID POULTRY OF LICE

Professor F. S. Jacoby, poultry instructor at the college of agriculture, Ohio State university, is recommending a lice powder which, he says, poultrymen will find effective in ridding their fowls of parasites. Directions for making the powder are as follows. Take two and one-half pounds of plaster of Paris and put it in a pan. Then mix together three-fourths pint of gasoline and one-fourth pint cresol. Stir the plaster of Paris while adding the liquid. When thoroughly mixed the mixture should be rather crumbly. Then it should be dried and sifted; then it is ready for use.

MAIL ORDER MARKET
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

LOCAL representative wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Co., L 508 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway Mail Clerks, $90.00 month. Every other week off—full pay. Spring examinations everywhere. Previous examination questions sent free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-32, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE Illustrated Book tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A1035. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FOR SALE—Splendid 225-acre dairy and stock farm in Ashtabula county, Ohio. 95 acres cultivated, 30 acres woodland, balance tillable pasture. Good house, barns, silo and outbuildings. Owner lives in distant city and cannot oversee it. Price will be set to make a prompt sale. This is a bargain. Write T. Griswold, Midland, Michigan.

FARMS in Virginia as low as $10.00 per acre. Lands for grasses, grain, fruit and vegetables. Easily worth double the listed price. Abundant rainfall, convenient markets, mild, sunny climate, no blizzards, no droughts. Write for full information about choice farm lands for sale. Pyle & Co., Inc., Box E, Petersburg, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM LANDS.

WANTED:—Men to become independent farmers in Eastern North Carolina—the "Nation's Garden Spot." Leads for large profits on small capital. Write for booklet. C. Van Leuven, 817 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

REAL ESTATE.

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

GUARANTEED Watch or Gold Plated Bracelet free to boys and girls for placing sample Packets Seed with friends. Sample free. P. Peoples Co., B-35, York Haven, Pa.

MALE HELP WANTED.

MEN Wanted for Government Jobs, $80.00 month. Write for free list of all positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-32, Rochester, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

FREE TUITION by mail; civil service, drawing, engineering, electric wiring, agricultural, poultry, normal, academic, bookkeeping, shorthand courses. Matriculation $5. Tuition free to first applicants. Apply to Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEIRS—Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich and don't know it. Our index entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery court of England and Ireland lists. Thousands of names in book. Your or your ancestors names may be among them. Send stamp at once for booklet TW. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

LOOK—250 letter heads or note heads, ruled or unruled, printed, for 60c postpaid; cheapest price on earth. Record Printing Co., Norris City, Ill

CLAIRVOYANT.

CLAIRVOYANT—Locates, Finds, tells by mail, concerning all affairs; business a specialty. Enclose 4c. Private readings daily. Prof. Daverkosen, Tallman Block, Suite 15, Janesville, Wis.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Dept. A. Y., Toledo, Ohio.

SECRETS of the future revealed free. Mail birthdate, three questions, five 2-cent stamps for postage. Reading will suprise you. Prof. Herman, Box 513 Englewood, Colo.

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN. Swedenborg's great work on the other life, 400 pages, postpaid only 15 cents. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

MARRY—500 ladies and gentlemen will marry; highest characters. Send 25c for 500 names and addresses. Write direct to them; mailed sealed. Dr. Hutchison, Dept. 39, Sedalia, Mo.

MARRY: Many Wealthy Members. Will marry soon, all ages, nationality; description free. Reliable Club, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure...... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $...... to cover the cost of same.

Name ....

Street ....

City and State..

RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT IS OUSTED

Minister to Pekin Dropped for Kidnaping 16-Year-Old Girl.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—A new Russian minister to Pekin will be appointed to succeed M. Korostovets, who has been retired from the diplomatic service because of the abduction of the 16-year-old daughter of M. Perrie, the director of French posts in China. M. Korostovetz and the girl fled to Mukden, where they were traced by M. Perrier. The former minister is married and has a family. Korostovetz is a brilliant diplomat, and gained advantageous concessions during the Russo-Chinese dispute over commercial rights last year.

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFT

Eastern Man Picked Up $20,000 Lump of Ambergris.

Brockton, Mass., Jan. 3.—Tests just completed by a New York chemist here assured William H. White, of this city, that a piece of curious substance which he picked up Christmas day while walking along the sands at Nantasket beach, is ambergris of excellent quality. At the prevailing market price, the lump is worth nearly $20,000.

Why Suffer the Dangers of Stricture?

I found the cure 17 years ago. SAFE. PAINLESS. Stricture dethrones health and vitality. My book explains symptoms and cure. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. NO FREE SAMPLE FRAUD.

G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D.
110 NORTH PEARL ST. S., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAULTY METABOLISM AS A COMMON CAUSE OF DISEASE, is the subject discussed in Bulletin No. 1 of the Shafer Pathological Laboratory. The Bulletin is sent free on request and will prove interesting to everyone in Pain and Poor Health.

Address: John F. Shafer, M. D. 497 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR ME

BED WETTING Com cure ages. Box Penine, full directions
MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Block 12 St. Louis,

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES
FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, 6 B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Free to You—My Sister

FREE TO YOU and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience we know better than any doctor.

I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish Discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I Want to Send You a Complete Ten Days' Treatment Entirely Free

to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cts. a week, or less than 2 cts. a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book "WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says "You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To mothers of DAUGHTERS, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies in your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. This is no C. O. D. scheme. All letters are kept confidential and are never sold to other persons. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX 8 . . . NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.

The Peace Page.

"We Acquire a Home"

By JACK OF THE GOLDEN WEST

Editor's Note.—This story comes from a happy home in the state of Washington. It was inspired by the tale of a "Self-Made Man," which appeared on this page some weeks since. It is the object of the writer to tell what "we" did—to give his wife full credit for her share in building their nest.

This is not a romance, that ends with marriage; it is a true story, that begins with marriage. Well, we were married and have remained married ten years. I was a city chap of 25 years; she was a good, honest country girl. I had no more money than would defray the wedding expenses decently, but had some ambition. And so we started out with practically nothing, to live in a rented house and not much to put in it.

I worked steadily, rarely losing a day, but earning only ordinary wages. As time went on my partner thought we ought to have a home of our own. I was against the proposition; timid, perhaps, and afraid. It was then that I learned that a wife could know something about business. It happened one evening at supper.

"Now, Sonny," she said, "I have scrimped along as best I knew how, and we now have $500 in the bank. Do you think you can afford a Christmas present out of that?"

"Sure," I replied; "what shall it be?"

She slipped out of her chair and onto my knee, and then, turning my face up to hers, she answered: "A HOME!" And patting one cheek and kissing me on the other, she continued: "That's it, Sonny, I just knew you would not refuse me." She had given me no chance to refuse.

Well, when I had recovered my breath I tried to explain that we couldn't buy as good a house as the one we were living in for twice the amount of our savings, and that I would give her anything else she might ask as a present. But that home was in her heart. My misgivings didn't count for anything against her mathematics. She soon convinced me that it was cheaper to pay interest than rent. The home problem had gotten beyond me, and I told her to go ahead.

But that wife of mine didn't run down town the next morning and buy the first thing she came across. I confess that I had an idea she would do something of that kind. I soon learned, however, that my wife didn't do things that way. She called on all the real estate firms in town, hunted up their bargains, investigated the different places, and a month later announced to me that she had found "the home." I must go with her to see the place. It was a fine two and a half story house, finished elegantly inside and a bargain for $1,000. And then I had another attack of chills, but not my wife. It was easy for her—she would give $500, the sum of our savings, in cash, and a mortgage for the balance. The mortgage frightened me, but not this brave girl of mine; I said take it—and we did.

Two years later we sold that little home for $3,000. With $1,500 of the amount recived for our first home we bought ten acres within ten minutes' walk of the electric car line of our city, and with the balance I went into business for myself.

The house on our newly acquired land was in a dilapidated condition, and the surroundings were not inviting, but we went to work, and worked hard and patiently. The result is that we have one of the prettiest little homes for miles around. And my little country girl did it all!

I have a business that pays well and is growing more prosperous. "We" have a bank account, upon which either of us may draw. And for all of these blessings I am indebted to my country-girl wife—she whom I saw wear the same suit for four years—until the first little home was bought and paid for. I am going to succeed in business, I am sure. And when I forget how I got my start I hope some reader of the Peace Page will come and place a flower on the green mound and say: "Here lies an unworthy man!"

Our Correspondents

Pearl from the Keystone State says: "I have lived on a farm all my life and I would not exchange it for any city home." There is a whole world of contentment in that little line, and a real lesson for the restless people of today. You have the right idea, Pearl.

You sound interesting, Susanne of West Virginia, and you live in an interesting place. Make the most of yourself and of the place you call home and you will be able, like Mrs. A. E. Fletter, to "quarantine the blues."

A Peace Page reader would like to have the recipe for making toilet soap repeated, as her papers have been destroyed and she does not remember the number. Who can help us out?

"I am a preacher's daughter, so you know by that I have no permanent home, but just roam from place to place in West Virginia." Thus writes one of our Peace Page girls. All the rest of her letter is bright and cheerful. Just that one little sound of discontent is in the whole of her message. It takes a brave girl to meet discouragements as cheerfully as you meet yours. The Peace Page friends would like to shake you by the hand.

Ena-Mena of Ohio writes that her hobby is visiting and having company. Not a bad hobby to have. But it requires a sunny disposition.

A reader in Evart, Mich., says: "My hobby is trying to carry religion to the people who need it." Does anyone know a better hobby?

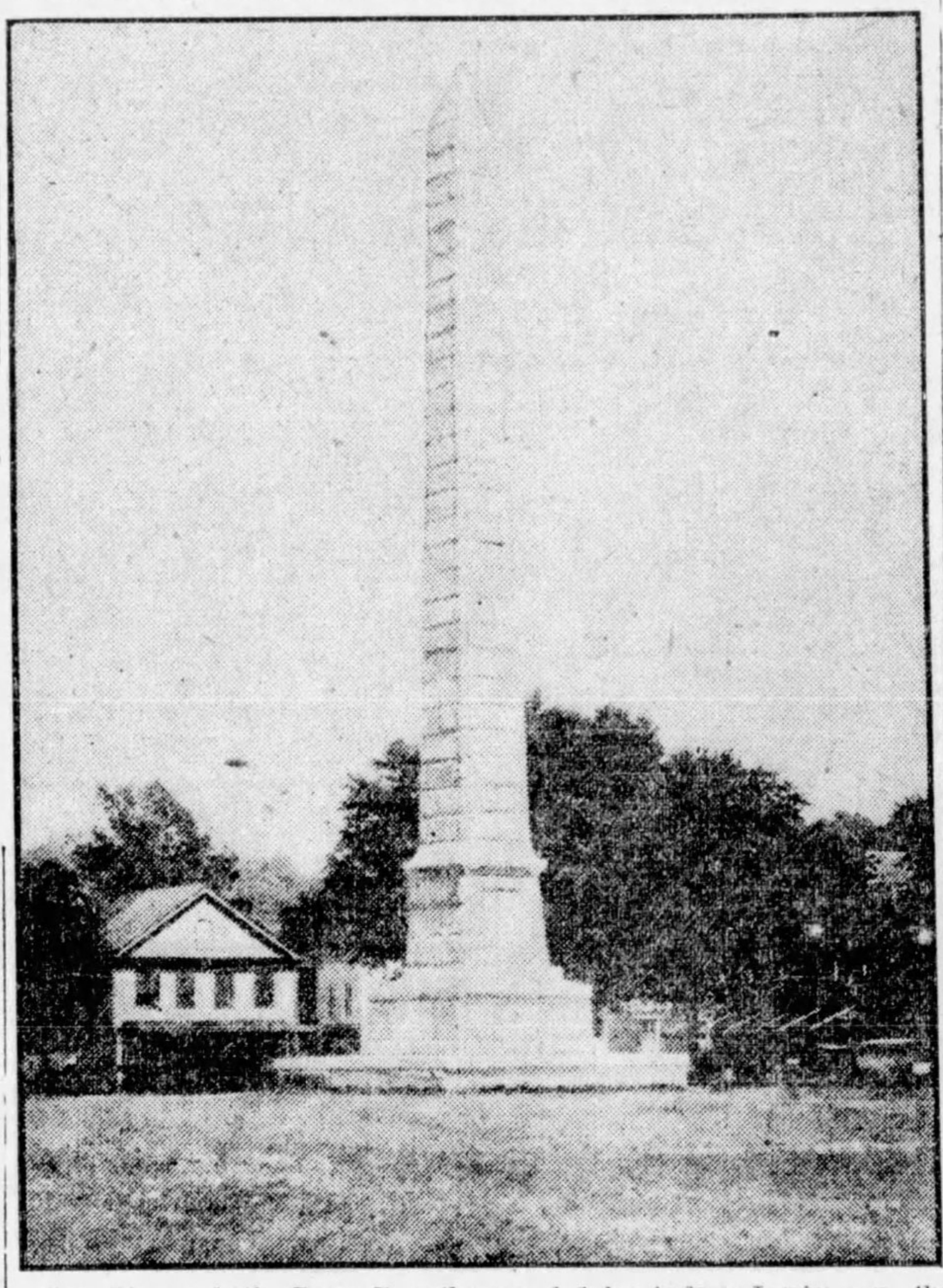
Mrs. C. K.: Thanks for the appreciation of Elizabeth. It was a very lovely tribute.

"I would say to all who have fathers and mothers to spend all the time with them that you can. The time will soon come when they will be only memories," writes the children's friend from Lakeview, Mich. The hearts of the people of the Peace Page will go out to you in your lonely days.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.



Cora Rice sends the Peace Page the accompanying picture of Point Pleasant Battle Monument, erected in commemoration of the first battle of the Revolution. The Point Pleasant battle was fought October 10, 1774, in what is now West Virginia. The action took place at the mouth of the Great Kanawha river. On one side were about 1,200 Virginians, commanded by Andrew Lewis; on the other a force of Indians numbering about 1,000, led by Cornstalk, the Shawnee chief. The battle lasted throughout the day. Indian tactics were adopted by the whites, who finally won the victory. The whites had 75 killed and 150 wounded, among the killed being Colonel Charles Lewis. The Indian loss has never been definitely ascertained.

TWO GOOD THEORIES

Dear M. G. R.'s—I have often thought of writing to this page, but I never quite made up my mind to it until now. A letter from Mrs. A. E. F. of Sperryville was the inspiration, for she spoke what I have thought for a very long time. I never thought of quarantining "the blues," but I have wondered why it is that people will insist on intruding their troubles into other people's lives. They break into the happiness of others with their own bitterness and sorrow, and many times the happiness of the listener is only seeming and he carries the biggest burden after all. We all have trouble, but we all have much to be thankful for, and, so far as I can see, the sun has never failed to shine after a dark day, and I don't believe it ever will. There is something good for all of us in life, done up in little surprises here and there, if we only try to find them.

And there is one more thing that we want to remember; that if we try hard enough we will be able in almost every case to see just where we brought all the misery and unhappiness on ourselves.

I have another hobby that I preach on. My husband and children are the dearest people in the world. The three small children of ours are full of fun and life and sometimes we get tired of their merry-making, but we never let them realize it. We know that the time is coming when they will be grown and away from us and the home won't hold them then, if not pleasant and happy when they were young.

There are so many good letters sent to you that I don't want you to lay aside any letter to put this one of mine in, but I simply send it to use if you have room. I hope this is a happy New Year for you all.—A Farmer's Wife from Wisconsin.

TRIP TO SOLDIERS' HOME

Dear M. G. R.'s—As descriptive letters seem to be popular with readers, I will describe a trip to Johnson City, last fall, to see the Soldiers' Home. It is about 25 miles from Indian Springs, and is one of the show places of the south. It was erected about seven years ago, at a cost of over a million dollars. It is situated on the government reservation of about four hundred acres, and is almost a town in itself. The buildings are models of architectural beauty, and everything is built and fixed with an eye to beauty and convenience. There are lakes, fed by pipes from a large spring three miles back in the mountains, and the same spring supplies all the buildings with pure water. Every place is kept strictly clean, grass, flowers and shade trees covering the beautiful lawns, and in summer time it is a sight worth going many miles to see. There is a baseball ground, a park, with several kinds of wild animals in it, and nearby is the cemetery where the soldiers are buried. There are a good many graves already, and almost every day some one is buried, for there are nearly 2,000 veterans in the home, and most of them are reaching old age. They nearly all draw pensions, and besides that get their board and clothes. Mind you, this is a United States home for Federal soldiers only, the Confederates having a home at Nashville, Tenn.

My father was a doctor in the late war with Spain, and went to Cuba. He was on the hospital staff of the Fourth Tennessee regiment.

If you are not tired out with this letter I shall write more of our land. —A Tennessee Girl.

JUST A HAPPY GIRL

Dear M. G. R.'s—I have just finished reading the Peace Page and I want to chat for a minute. I didn't see any letters from West Virginia, so I thought it was time for me to write a line. I live on a farm of 105 acres, and I think country life much more delightful than city existence. With the weekly Peace Page as a visitor country life can be very pleasant. I am a lover of nature and wish the Bachelor from Ohio would come again and tell us about his flowers. I have nothing unusual to tell you, nor anything as a hobby that would be interesting. It's just a bit of a line from—A Happy Girl.

THE SUNNY LANDS

Dear Peace Page People—You of the cold climates, this letter is especially for you. As we enjoy the sunshine and flowers of the beautiful southland so much we pity our friends in the cold frozen north. It was our home until 11 years ago.

We have just finished picking our cotton, and its whiteness is as near a snow field as I wish to get. Our cattle have green pasture all winter and keep fat on the prairies without any care. We have green gardens all winter and flowers the year around. The timbers here are full of blackberries and dewberries large as a man's thumb. Some of the vines run up in the trees. Berries can be bought for 25 cents for a 10-quart bucket. This country is a paradise for birds, mocking birds and such beautiful red birds; it seems like a visit from old friends when the birds from the north come here to spend the winter. I have referred to the sunshine of Texas, but it is nothing to the light we sometimes get from the Peace Page.—An Old Friend from Raywood, Texas.

FROM TENNESSEE

Dear M. G. R.'s—I will make another visit, as my first was favorably received. I made several new friends that I never would have known in any other way. It is a pleasure and delight to get acquainted with so many nice young people, who are Blade readers, and so in this letter I will try to describe our country and also give a little history of our state. As to our country, mostly rolling, though there are many beautiful vallews, and along the rivers the land is for the most part very fertile. We live near a river, and about a mile and a half from the railroad. There are many lofty mountains in the eastern end of the state and also in the northern part, which are filled with coal. The state is about 550 miles long from Memphis to Bristol. We are 20 miles west of Bristol. It will not be long until automobiles can be run from Bristol to Memphis. We can ride in an auto now from here to Bristol in one hour. There are many points of interest connected with our state's history. For instance, the old flintlock rifle with which Darling Jones killed the British General Furgeson at the battle of King's Mountain over in North Carolina. It is now in possession of the Tennessee Historical Association at Knoxville. We also have some brilliant orators. Allow me to quote an extract from a speech made in New York city by one of our greatest statesmen and orators, who was reared near here: "When the Lord had banished the guilty pair from Paradise and closed the jasper gates behind them, loath to destroy Eden's beauties, he transferred them all to Tennessee. The foot of man has never trod the sod of any spot of earth where purer fountains gem the hills and brighter streams fall fom loftier heights, wind their shining way through greener, sweeter, lovelier vales. The sun of heaven never shone upon a fairer land or a nobler people! Tennesseeans never grow weary of the tale of the Alamo and of San Jacinto, and a hundred other glorious battlefields. The same martial spirit which warmed the hearts of John Sevier and Davy Crockett and all the long list of heroes who figured in the earlier days of the state, has been handed down from generation to generation, even to the present day."

Tennessee stands well up in the van of the great states that are now working out the problems of human progress. Emerging from the desolation of war, she did not sit down among the graves of her dead heroes in sullen despair, but turned her face toward the morning, and watched for the dawn of a better day.

Well, enough for this time, perhaps too much, so I'll ring off.—Loyal Tennesseean.

A Paragraph or Two

The girl form Browning, Mo., says: "The spinster finds it difficult to believe in the adage that man proposes."

Very few people ever get so busy that they can't stop to listen to a compliment.

Every time we see a hobble skirt on the street we are charitable enough to think that it is being worn to win a wager.

In his latest book Bernard Shaw says divorce should be made easier. The easiest way would be to drop a nickel in a slot.

Some people are so unreasonable that they would purchase spareribs and kick about the bones.

The people who manufacture the most excuses turn out the poorest articles in that line.

POETS' CORNER

PAWPAWS IS RIPE

By Sol Miller.

The sunny plains of Kansas dozed
In soft October haze;
The wayside leaves and grass disclosed
Scarce sign of autumn days.
The cornstalks bent their ears of gold,
To list the cricket's din;
And fields of sprouting grain foretold
The farmer's laden bin.

Many a mover's caravan
Stretched westward far away.
As they had moved, since spring began,
To where the homesteads lay.
Their wagon sheets were snowy white,
Their cattle sleek and stout;
Their children's merry faces bright,
With blooming health shone out.

But ho! what apparition queer
Is this that looms in sight?
Has Rip Van Winkle wandered here,
Just from his waking plight?
Has one of the lost tribes come back,
With remnant of his band,
And eastward turned once more his track,
To seek the Promised Land?

Beneath yon shade I'll sit me there,
Upon that bank of grass,
And inventory, as it were,
These nomads as they pass.
There may be reason wise and strong,
Unknown to us, why they,
Of all the steady-moving throng
Are on the backward way.

A wagon of past ages, built
On model lost to art;
A dirty, ragged, faded quilt
Supplied a cover's part;
Wheels of four sizes, tireless now,
With many a missing spoke;
A three-legged mule, a one-horned cow,
Tugged slowly in the yoke.

A man of five-and-forty years,
With beard of grizzled brown;
A brimless hat sat on his ears,
His hair strayed through the crown;
His pants of dingy butternut,
His coat of tarnished blue;
His feet with no encumbrance but
Mismated boot and shoe.

Six hungry curs of low degree
Sneaked at their master's heels,
Or, underneath the axle-tree,
Kept measure with the wheels.
Packed in the feeding box behind,
A time-scarred jug is spied,
Whose corn-cob stopper hints the kind
Of nourishment inside.

Nine boys and girls with rheumy eyes,
Stowed in with beds and tins,
Were all so nearly of a size,
They might have well been twins.
The mother, as a penance sore
For loss of youth and hope,
Seemed to have vowed, long years before,
To fast from comb and soap.

"Halloo, my friend a brood like that
Should head the other way;
The land is broad, and free, and fat—
Go take it while you may."
Raising his glazed and dirty sleeve
He gave his mouth a wipe,
And answered with a sighing heave:
"Stranger, pawpaws is ripe!"

"Don't tell me of your corn and wheat—
What do I care for sich?
Don't say your schools is hard to beat,
And Kansas sile is rich.
Stranger, a year's been lost by me,
Searchin' your Kansas siles,
And not a pawpaw did I see,
For miles, and miles, and miles!

"Missouri's good enough for me;
The bottom timber's wide;
The best of livin' thar is free,
And spread on every side.
In course, the health ain't good for some,
But we're not of that stripe.
Hey! Bet and Tobe! we're gwine home!
Git up! Pawpaws is ripe!"

He cracked his whip, and off they went,
The mule, the cow, and dogs.
I watched them, till they were blent
With distant haze and fogs;
And as the blue smoke heavenward curled
Up from his corn-cob pipe,
He dreamed not of tnat better world,
For here pawpaws were ripe!

OLD ROSIN THE BOW

Author Unknown.

I've traveled the wide world over,
And now to another I'll go;
I know that good quarters are waiting,
To welcome old Rosin the Bow.
To welcome old Rosin the Bow,
To welcome old Rosin the Bow,
I know that good quarters are waiting
To welcome old Rosin the Bow.

I feel the grim tyrant approaching,
That cruel, implacable foe,
Who spares neither age nor condition,
Nor even old Rosin the Bow.
Nor even old Rosin the Bow,
Nor even old Rosin the Bow,
Who spares neither age nor condition,
Nor even old Rosin the Bow

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY

Author Unknown.

In speaking of another's faults
Pray don't forget your own,
Remember those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone;
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those that sin,
'Tis better we commence at home
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried,
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide;
Some may have faults, and who has not?
The old as well as the young,
Perhaps we may for ought we know
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
You'll find it works full well;
To try my own defects to cure
Before of others tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No more than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word would do
To those we little know;
Remember curses, sometimes like
Our chickens, "roost at home."
Don't speak of other's faults until
We have none of our own.

I'LL HANG MY HARP ON A WILLOW TREE

Author Unknown.

I'll hang my harp on a willow tree,
I'll off to the wars again,
For my peaceful home has no charms for me,
The battlefield no pain;
The lady I loved will soon be a bride, with a diadem on her brow
Oh, why did she flatter my boyish pride,
She's going to leave me now.

She took me away from my warlike lord,
And gave me a silken suit,
I thought no more of my master's sword,
When I played on my lady's lute;
She seemed to think me a boy, above
Her pages of low degree,
Oh, had I but loved with a boyish love,
It would have been better for me.

But I'll hide in my breast every selfish care,
I'll flush my pale cheek with wine;
And when smiles await the bridal pair,
I'll hasten to give them mine;
I'll laugh and I'll sing, though my heart may bleed,
I'll walk in the festive train,
And if I survive it I'll mount my steed
And off to the wars again.

One golden tress of her hair I'll twine
In my helmet's sable plume,
And then on the fields of Palestine,
I'll seek an early doom;
And if by the Saracen's hand I fall,
'Mid the noble and the brave,
One tear from lady love is all
I'll ask for a soldier's grave.
(The last two lines of each stanza should be repeated.)

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

FAR WESTERN FARMER'S WIFE

Friends of the Cozy Corner—Many times have I thought of writing, but this is my first attempt. There are so many others to write, who can say such good things—but I just want to write anyway. I am a farmer's wife, in Oregon, although most of our married life has been spent in town. I am not so sure that town is not my choice. And yet there are many beautiful and interesting things on the farm. Nature is always interesting; it is a fascination to watch things grow. Our little farm of 20 acres is located two miles from the beautiful little town of Eugene, in the Willimette Valley, 135 miles from Portland. Our town has 12,000 people. It is a university town, with an air of refinement and splendid environment. For fear you may get the idea that I'm a booster I shall talk about something else.

Once I read an article in a farm paper, written by a brother who said he thought the argument relating to country and city life lop-sided, as most writers compare the luxuries of the city with the drudgery of the farm. And it is true. Why not put it the other way—compare the drudgery of city life with the better side of things on the farm? I do not believe that city people in general are more contented than the farmers. The well-to-do farmer does not have to do all the hard work, but the poor must drudge, no matter where they are. I have known mothers in town who worked harder and fared worse than any country woman. But do we make the country home a real home, or just a place we call home? Let us not make it a simple case of work from morning till night—nothing but work. Music is essential to a good home. It is an inspiration to good humor and a jolly good time. Nothing will take the kinks out of old people quicker than to forget their troubles and imagine themselves young again. Good literature is another essential. We should read good books and discuss what we read. Give the children a chance in the conversation. I have no patience with the old maxim that children should be seen, not heard.

Let me preach a little more, while I am at it. Just a word or two about neatness. If ever I am unhappy it is when I am not well and the house gets topsy-turvy from one end to the other. If it be true that order is heaven's first law, it must be true, also, that it is the law of every well-managed home. System is the secret of maintaining a neat and well-kept home. It makes work easy. If we have a motto as a guide, let us see that it hangs straight. Success to the Cozy Corner and its writers and readers.—An Oregon Farmer's Wife.

BE BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—I have long been a reader of your helpful letters, but until now have been too timid to ask admission. My husband is not at home to talk to me this evening, and my little son is too busy with his childish affairs to give me any attention. And so I am going to try to say a few words, with the hope of making all the dear ones who have made the Peace Page so interesting know how much help they have been to me.

I have found that to be bright and cheerful as we go along is the way to get the most out of life. Of course, I have had sorrows in my time, but we should hide them from the world. A sweet singer once sang a lovely song to me—something like this:

"Go bury thy sorrow,
Go hide it with care;
Go bury thy sorrow—
The world hath its share."

I heard a woman say, recently, that she don't let trouble trouble her. It is a good way.

I live in western North Carolina. I have a nice little home and a loving husband, and life is worth living to me, for I try to make home the best place on earth. I think if I have made someone happy and given someone joy I have not lived in vain.

What has become of Piggie? The chapter he wrote for The Blade Book about the porch and the far-away dear one reminds me of the dear old grandfather who says he looks at the moon and thinks, "though I am absent and out of sight of him, he can look on the moon and think that I can see the same moon he sees."

Well, I can almost hear someone saying, "I wish she would hush." I will come again if I am welcome.—An Old Man's Darling.

(Old Man's Darling will always be welcome when she comes with a smiling letter like the above.)

A LOYAL MICHIGANDER

Dear Peace Page Friends—Count me among the lovers of music. A pretty tune, hymn or jig, thrills me. I used to call the state of New York my home. I was born in Syracuse and lived there until I was 12. For some time after coming west I was homesick, but now I can say there is no place like Michigan for me. I am proud of my state and its achievements.

Let me tell you about a visit to our capitol at Lansing in company with my daughter. On the ground floor we found the museum, where war relics are kept—those of the Civil war being most in evidence. Here is everything from cannon to hardtack. On the floor above are the quarters of the state officers. We climbed two more winding flights of stairs—I would not take the elevator—and we came to Representative Hall, a very attractive and luxurious place. After lingering here for some time we went to the topmost floor, where we found another museum. In one division were all kinds of minerals, ore, etc., from the Upper Peninsula. In another division were Indian relics—the birch-bark canoe and the bark cradle. In still another division we found relics that had been collected from all parts of the state. Dishes, cutlery, quilts, old bonnets, etc. Here I rested in a very old chair that has been the property of the state for many years. It was made from lumber that was sawed from logs taken from the first log house that was built where the city of Detroit now stands. The house at one time had been occupied by Cadillac, the French explorer.

I was much interested in these relics. I have a hobby for old things, having a number of articles that have been in our family for many years, and when I am gone I hope that my children will give them the same care that I have given them.—Aunt Eloise of Michigan.

ENGLISH ETIQUETTE

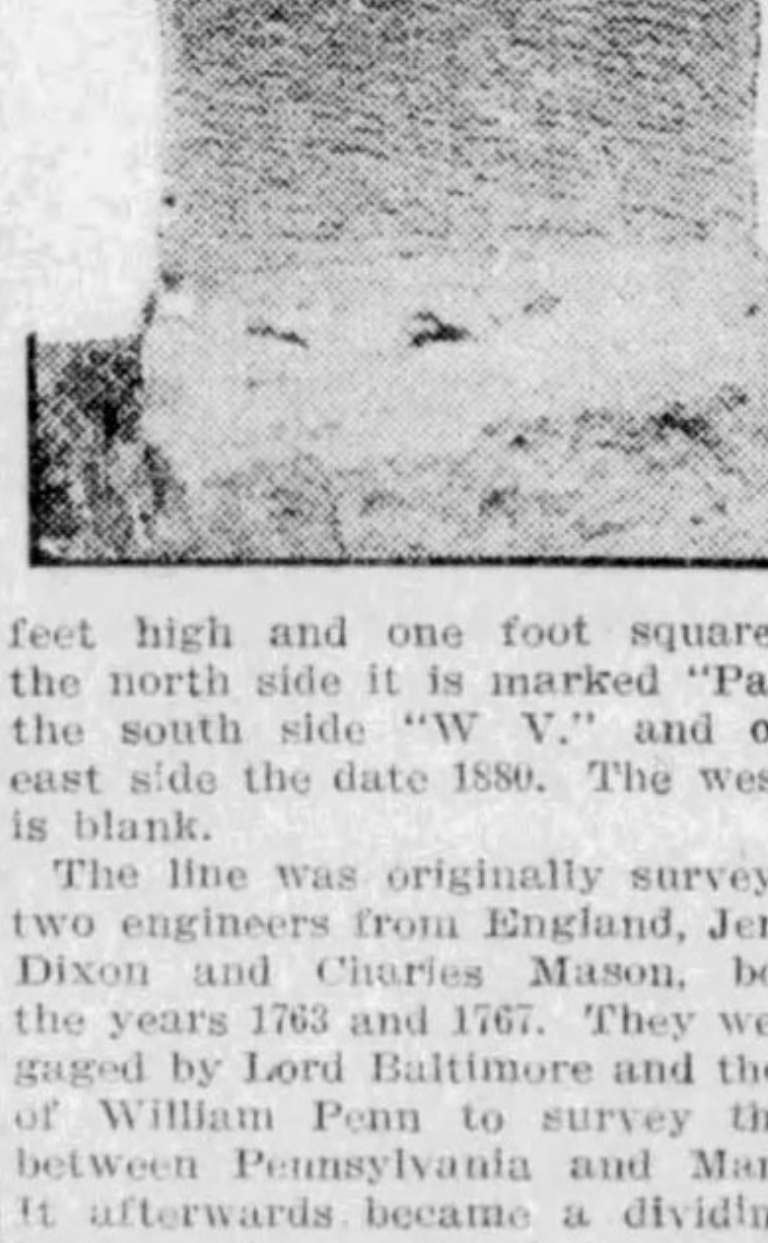
When a duke speaks of his duchess in England to his friends he says "my wife." When he speaks of her to his really intimate friends he says "Mary" or whatever her name may be. When he speaks about her to trades people or to the servants he says "her grace." And so an English gentleman who is not a duke says "my wife" to those who are his equals socially, and to those of the servant class he says "Mrs. Jones." In this country the rule should be the same, but very frequently an American man speaks of his wife as "Mrs. Jones" when he should say "my wife."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HAS MANY MEDALS

Clara Barton, who recently celebrated her 90th birthday, has more medals and other insignia than any other person in the world. She always wears a pansy, cut from a single amethyst, which was given her by the duchess of Baden as a token of lifelong friendship. Miss Barton was for many years at the head of the Red Cross and has been the Florence Nightingale of this country.

Mason and Dixon Line

W. I. Johnson, of West Virginia, sent the Peace Page the above picture of a line stone on the noted Mason and Dixon line, which separates the states of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The stone stands on a hill, just northwest of Blackville, W. Va., where it was placed by the surveyors hired by the two states in 1880, to re-survey and mark the old line. It is about two feet high and one foot square. On the north side it is marked "Pa.;" on the south side "W V." and on the east side the date 1880. The west side is blank.



The line was originally surveyed by two engineers from England, Jeremiah Dixon and Charles Mason, between the years 1763 and 1767. They were engaged by Lord Baltimore and the heirs of William Penn to survey the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. It afterwards became a dividing line between the slave and free states.

ickest, Surest Cough Remedy Ever Used

Stops Even Whooping Cough Quickly. A Family Supply for 50c. Money Refunded If It Fails.

If someone in your family has an obstinate, deep-seated cough — even whooping cough—which has yielded slowly to treatment, buy a 50 cent bottle of Pinex and watch that cough vanish. If it fails, money back promptly, and without argument.

A 50 cent bottle of Pinex, when mixed with home-made sugar syrup, makes a full pint—a family supply—of the most effective cough remedy that money can buy, at a saving of $2. Gives instant relief and will usually wipe out a bad cough in 24 hours or less. Easily prepared in five minutes—directions in package.

Pinex Cough Syrup has a pleasant taste—children take it willingly. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative—both good features. Splendid for croup, hoarseness, throat tickle, incipient lung troubles, and a prompt successful remedy for whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and other elements which are so healing to the membranes. Simply mix it with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a pint bottle, and it is ready for use. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

Papa Backed Out.

We take The Blade at our home and I like to read the children's letters, but this is the first time I have tried to write. I am a boy, 10 years old. Last spring I asked papa if I could take the gun and kill a wild goose, and he said yes, "and if you kill a goose I will eat it, feathers and all." So I went out and found a good place to hide. Soon a flock of geese flew right over me. I blazed away and down came a big one, and I was pleased—but papa didn't eat the feathers. We invited uncle's people over and they helped eat the goose.

We live on a large farm in South Dakota. I have a little sister, Eva. She is six years old. We go to school. I am in the fourth grade. I have been trying to make a kite, but did not get a good one. I wish some one would tell me how.—John Weston Baxter.

Dan Knows the Game.

Dear Young Friends—I am an Ohio girl, 11 years of age. We live on a farm in Richland county, four miles from Mansfield, the county seat, where we used to live. But I like the country much better. My brother, Georgie, is eight years of age. We can ride the horses, bareback, with only a halter to guide them, and we can harness them. I can milk the cows. We have a dandy dog named Dan. He plays hide and seek with us. When we hide the thimble he goes into a dark closet and waits until we call him; then he comes out and finds it. Pretty bright for a little dog, I think, don't you? We have a Maltese cat, too; his name is Tom. But the cutest of all is a dear little colt; we call her Ginger. With all our fun we go to school every day.—Mildred Marlow.

A Good Motto.

Dear Boys and Girls of The Blade—I wrote about a year ago, but my letter was not printed. My motto is, "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again," and I think if all of us would live up to that rule we would not become discouraged. I have nothing particularly interesting to write about, as some of you have, but I will do my best. I am 14 years of age, and go to school, only a few minutes' walk. The Blade has been a member of our family for more than 40 years. I have two sisters, Mildred Olive and Wilda Eva, and we always look forward to Friday, as that is the day The Blade comes to our house. The famous artist Howard Chanler Christy, lives within six miles of our home, and the novelist, James Ball Naylor, lives 20 miles away. I have read several of Mr. Naylor's books, and I think they are fine. How many of you girls like to read? I do, but my parents do not permit me to read trashy books. I hope you boys and girls will continue writing letters.—Your Buckeye Friend, Cannelville, Ohio.

MR. ORANG-OUTANG.

This gentleman, boys and girls, is Mr. Orang-Outang from Borneo. He is now visiting in London, England, where he is interesting the people, young and old. Some folks might call him "The Wild Man from Borneo." The orang is next to the gorilla in size, among the tribe of man-apes, and this fellow measures nine feet between his finger-tips with his arms outstretched. This Mr. Orang likes to listen to the phonograph and is fond of sponge cake. He has no bad habits, which is a nice thing to say about anybody.

A Boy's Idea.

Dear Blade Readers—I have never seen any letter from this part of the country — South Carolina — and I thought I would write and let you know that I am alive. I will be 15 years old my next birthday, and so you see, girls, that I must be a big fellow. Mamma doesn't allow me to say much about girls, so don't tell her that I wrote this. I have a fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes and expect to have a mustache some day. Say, boys, do any of you have to wash dishes? I have to help my big sister, sometimes, and here is my idea—I don't believe boys were created for the purpose of washing dishes. What do you think about it? I go to school, am in the seventh grade, and have to study pretty hard. That is all.—Walter Dixon.

An Oregon Girl.

Dear Boys and Girls—I want to join you. I wrote once before, but I guess my letter found its way to the waste basket. I was 10 the 30th of last month, and am in the fifth grade at school. I have only two pets, a dog and a chicken. The dog's name is Comet and I call the chicken Jennie. I would like to hear from Mamma's Castoria Girl, also from Bluebell of West Virginia. Oregon is a fine state. We had our first snow December 15, but it was all gone in two days. I live in Snake River Valley, not far from Boise, Idaho.—Webfoot, Ore.

A Lover of Birds.

Dear Blade Readers—I am a girl of 13 years. I am in the fourth grade at school. I help mamma cook, wash the dishes, wash and iron. We used to live in the village but our home is in the country now, where I find it is much more pleasant in the open, fresh air. There are many birds here and their sweet music is a delight to me. This is my first letter and I hope I will see it in print.—Agnes E. Stone, North Carolina.

FAT VANISHES ONE POUND A DAY

By New Drugless Method.

TRUE SUCCESS AT LAST

Double Chin Vanishes.

Two Hundred Thousand Women Made Happy With This New Knowledge Thru a Copy of This Remarkable Book, "WEIGHT REDUCTION WITHOUT DRUGS." Isn't This Convincing Evidence as to Its Value?

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REMOVE YOUR FAT MY WAY
REMOVE YOUR FAT QUICKLY WITHOUT DRUGS
WEIGHT REDUCTION WITHOUT DRUGS
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I Will Send This Book to You at My Expense.

THE JOY OF LIVING IS THE HERITAGE OF THE LEAN. I WAS STOUT—AND I KNOW.

My friends were charitable and they called it obesity; others referred to me as being STOUT, but I know, it was just plain bulky weight. I was miserable,—you too, are equally miserable if you are too stout.

To reduce your weight you must find the cause, you must get at the very reason.

I FOUND THE CAUSE—THE REST WAS EASY.

Before I succeeded, I tried everything within reason and some things beyond reason.

It was maddening—disgusting.

All I had to do was to remove the cause, and I swear under oath, that by my simple method, without drugs, medicine, harmful exercises, or starvation diet, I reduced my weight 37 pounds in five weeks, and guarantee that I can do the same for you. I do not use medicine of any kind or worthless stuff to rub on the body, but a simple home treatment; even a child can use it without harm. Through this marvelous combination home treatment, I succeeded because I had found the right way. I can now climb to the summit of Pike's Peak with ease. I could not do this until I had taken off 37 pounds of my ponderous weight.

If you are interested in your own happiness and health and figure, you will permit me to tell you how to reduce your weight, "Nature's Way."

I have printed a book for you entitled, "Weight Reduction Without Drugs." This book I am giving away without charge, prepaid to you, so that you may know of my successful method and be able to permanently reduce your weight in any amount up to 70 pounds, without harmful exercises or starvation diet, drugs or medicines.

Send for my book, "Weight Reduction Without Drugs." It is yours for the asking, and I will be glad to send it to you postage prepaid.

I have found that the best way to know happiness is to give it.

Sincerely your friend,
MARJORIE HAMILTON,
Suite 4042, Central Bank Bldg.
Denver, Colo.

Every reader of this paper, who has the slightest interest in Miss Hamilton's remarkable new treatment, should write for free book, as she has [illegible] is entirely free, and you have everything to gain and nothing to lose; but the book is very expensive, so if you wish, send a two-cent stamp to help pay postage.

iles Cured at Home

ick Relief—Trial Package Mailed Free to All—in Plain Wrapper.

Piles is a fearful disease, but can be red if you go at it right.

An operation with the knife is dan- rous, humiliating and rarely a permanent success.

There is just one other way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Remedy.

We mail a trial package free to all who write.

It will give you uick relief, show you the harmless, ainless nature of this great remedy nd start you well on the way toward perfect cure.

Then you can get a full-sized box rom any druggist for 50 cents, and ften one box cures.

Insist on having what you call for. Just send you name and address to yramid Drug Co., 302 Pyramid Build- g, Marshall, Mich., and receive free, y return mail, the trial package in plain wrapper.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

FITS I have cured cases of 20 years' standing. Trial package free by mail. Dr. S. PERKY, Dgls. Park Sta., Chicago, Ill.

IES RICH ON $7 A WEEK

oman Accumulates $60,000 as Telegrapher in New York.

New York, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Marietta F. Adams, a widow, 68, was found ead in bed yesterday at her home. y her nephew, Samuel J. Phillips, who had gone to the house to pay a New Year's call.

Mrs. Adams had been employed as n operator by the Western Union at he main office, for 35 years and uring that time, on a weekly wage f $7, had accumulated $60,000 in roperty.

Mrs. Adams boasted that she got er wealth through fortunate real estate investments and the supervision f her own property. She built the partment house in which she died by mploying day laborers whom she directed herself. She said the building ost one-third less than any similar tructure in the city.

ORGAN BUYS ART COLLECTION

New York, Jan. 3.—J. P. Morgan as bought for more than $1,000,000 nother great assemblage of art obects from M. George Hoentschel, the French collector, according to statements published here today. M. Hoenthschel was formerly the owner f the splendid Gothic and Rennaisance collections now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art here.

2 LIVES FOR FISH SUPPLY

Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 3.—To take ne hudred millions pounds of fish from the North Atlantic in 1911 cost Gloucester the lives of 62 seamen, who eft 22 widows and 44 children compared with 28 lives lost in 1910 when 8 widows and 24 children were bereaved. The property loss last year was $55,-000, the insurance amounting to $43,-00. Since 1860, when the tabulation f the lives lost began, 4,118 Gloucester fishermen have pershed.

THE MARKETS

New York Stocks.

New York, Jan. 9, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	133½	133½	133¼	133¼
Atchison	105⅝	105⅝	104⅞	105
Am. Car & F. Co.	53⅛	53⅛	53	53
Anaconda	37¼	37¼	36⅝	36⅝
Amal. Copper	66¼	66¾	64¾	65
Am. Smelters	72¾	73	71⅝	71⅝
Am. Ag. Chem. com.	62⅜	62⅜	62	62
Am. Steel Fdy.	34½	34½	34½	34½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	138	138¼	137⅞	138⅛
Am. Tobacco pfd.	102½	102⅝	102	102
Am. Cotton Oil	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½
Am. Beet Sugar	56½	56¼	55½	55½
Biscuit com.	143	143	143	143
Balt. & Ohio	103⅜	103⅞	103¼	103¼
B'lyn R. Trans.	78⅝	78⅝	77¾	78
Cast I. Pipe com.	16	16	16	16
Beth. Steel com.	31	31	31	31
Chicago & G. W.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Canadian Pac.	233¼	233¼	231¾	231¾
Clover Leaf	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛
Clover Leaf pfd.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Ches. & Ohio	72⅞	73	72	72
Central Leather	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18¼
Consolidated Gas	142½	142¾	141	141
Can common	12	12¼	11⅝	11⅝
Can pfd.	91⅝	92¾	91⅛	91⅛
Chino Copper	26⅝	27	26	26
Del. & Hudson	168¼	168¼	168	168
Distillers' Sec.	31½	31½	31½	31½
Erie com.	31⅛	31⅛	30½	30½
Gt. Northern pfd.	128	128⅛	127¼	127¼
Gt. Northern Ore.	41	41¼	41	41
Ill. Central	140	140	140	140
Int. Harvester com.	108½	108½	108¼	108¼
Interborough com.	18	18⅛	17½	17½
Interborough pfd.	57	57	55	55¼
Lehigh Valley	183¼	184⅝	182	182
Louis. & Nash	154⅝	154⅝	153½	153½
Laclede Gas	107	107¼	106⅝	107
Merc. Marine pfd.	22	22	21¾	21¾
Missouri Pacific	39⅞	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛
Miami	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾
North. Pacific	116⅝	116⅝	115⅜	116
National Lead	53⅛	53⅛	51⅛	51⅛
Nevada Con's.	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
North Am. Co.	75⅝	75⅝	74⅞	74⅞
N. Y. Central	107	107	106¼	106½
N. & W. com.	110	110	109	109
Penn. Ry.	123⅝	123⅝	122½	122½
People's Gas Co.	103⅝	104	103⅜	103⅜
Ray Con's.	18½	18⅝	18	18
Reading com.	151	151¼	148¼	148¾
Rock Island	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Rock Island pfd.	50	52⅛	50	51⅛
Rep. I. and S. Co.	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
South. Ry.	28½	28⅝	28	28
South. Ry. pfd.	70¾	70¾	70	70
St. Paul	108⅞	109	108¼	108¼
South. Pacific	110½	110¾	109½	109¾
So. Pac. Con. 4's	97	97	97	97
Tenn. Copper	38	38	38	38
Union Pacific	169	169¼	165⅝	166¼
Union Pacific pfd.	92¼	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
Un. Pac. Con. 4's	102¼	102¼	101⅜	101⅜
U. S. Steel	67	67⅛	65⅞	66
U. S. Steel pfd.	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110½
U. S. Steel 5's	102	102	102	102
U. S. Rubber com.	48¼	48¼	47½	47⅝
Utah Copper	57⅝	58⅜	56⅝	56⅝
Virginia Chem.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
Western Md.	58½	58½	55¾	55¾
Wabash com.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Wabash pfd.	18½	19⅜	18¼	19
Western Union	80	81⅜	80	80½
Westinghouse	69	70½	69	69½

Money and Stocks.

New York, Jan. 9.—(Wall Street.)—Heavy pressure was directed against the leading railway shares at the opening of the market today and prices receded rapidly. Union Pacific was once more subjected to a severe attack, opening with a sale of 5,000 shares at 169 to 168¾, an extreme loss of 1⅛. Canadian Pacific fell back 2 points and St. Paul a point. The industrial issues held fairly steady, with the exception of United States Steel, which was forced back a point.

Prices stopped falling within a few minutes after business began, but the resultant recoveries were trivial, and the development of weakness in certain specialties kept the list somewhat feverish. Interborough-Metropolitan preferred declined 1½.

After a brief period of weakness, due largely to the alarm over the burning of the Equitable building, the stock market became quiescent and displayed little life during the remainder of the morning. Early reports of the fire, as sent to London, led to selling of Americans there. When the New York market opened, traders took their cue from the heaviness abroad and attacked the list. The weakness was most pronounced at the opening in the international issues.. Stock exchange houses were flooded with inquiries from their out-of-town correspondents, and selling orders were heavy. The nervousness soon wore off, but the list made only a small recovery. Large selling orders made their appearance again in Union Pacific, and it receded to its initial figure. Not much change occurred in other stocks, outside of Third Avenue, which improved 1½ points. The general undertone was heavy and business was exceedingly light. Bonds were easier.

Only a momentary response was made by the copper stocks to the monthly report of the Producers' association, which showed a reduction in stocks on hand of 22,300,000 pounds. Rock Island preferred was bid up two points. The tone of the general market was much better, but stocks were in scant demand.

Toledo Live Stock

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Jan. 9.—Hog receipts were 2,000 and the market ruled 5c lower. Shippers led buying. Other lines were steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.60; good mediums, $6.50@6.55; heavy Yorkers, $6.50@6.55; light Yorkers, $6.35@6.40; good pigs, $6.25@6.35; bulk of sales, $6.35@6.40; good mixed, $6.50@6.55; roughs, $4.50@5.75.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.00@7.25; good to choice, $6.00@6.50; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., $5.50@6.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.00@5.50; common and light steers, $4.00@4.50; choice fat cows, $3.75@4.50; common cows, $2.50@3.00; canners and cutters, $2.00@2.50; prime export bulls, $4.25@4.50; good butcher bulls, $3.75@4.20; fair to good bologna, $3.50@3.75; common, $3.00@3.50; choice fat heifers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; common and light heifers, $3.50@4.00; good to choice feeding steers, $5.25@5.50; fair to good feeders, $5.50@5.75; stockers, good to choice, $4.50@5.00; stockers, common to fair, $4.00@4.50; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $3.00@3.50; good to choice mixed, $2.50@3.25; fair to good, $2.00@2.50; culls and common, $1.00@2.00; lambs, choice, $6.25 down; fair to good, $5.00@5.50; culls and common, $3.00@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $10.00 down; fair to good, $7.00@8.50; common to light, $5.00@6.00; heavy and feed, $4.00@4.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 15,000; market slow, 10@20c lower; beeves, $4.75@8.50; Texas steers, $3.00@8.50; western steers, $4.50@7.75; stockers and feeders, $3.30@5.90; cows and heifers, $7.00@7.50; calves, $6.00@8.50. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 35,-000; market quiet, 5@10c lower; light, $6.10@6.45; mixed, $6.15@6.55; heavy, $6.15@6.60; rough, $6.15@6.30; good to choice heavy, $6.30@6.60; pigs, $4.90@9.75; bulk of sales, $6.30@6.50. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 25,000; market steady; native, $3.25@4.85; western, $3.50@4.85; yearlings, $5.00@6.00; lambs, native, $5.25@7.10; western, $7.75@7.10.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; active and steady. Veals—Receipts, 400 head; active and 25c lower; $5.50@10.75. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; active and steady to strong; heavy mixed and Yorkers, $6.80@6.85; pigs, $6.75@6.80; dairies, $6.60@6.80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,000 head; active; yearlings steady; lambs 20@25c; ewes and mixed sheep, 50c higher; lambs, $3.50@7.35; a few, $7.40; wethers, $4.25@4.85; ewes, $4.00@4.50; sheep, mixed, $1.50@4.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Jan. 9.—Cattle, receipts, 120 head, market steady. Veal calves, receipts, 230 head, market steady. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 1,400 head, market steady, choice spring lambs, $6.85@6.90. Hogs, receipts, 3,000 head, market 10@15c lower; extreme heavies, $6.55; mediums, $6.55; yorkers, $6.65; light yorkers, $6.65; pigs, $6.50; rough, $5.75; stags, $4.75.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 9.—Cattle—Receipts none. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; heavy Yorkers, $6.75; light Yorkers, $6.80; pigs, $6.80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; top sheep, $4.65; top lambs, $7.00. Calves—Receipts, 200; top, $10.50.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Jan. 9.—Opening higher on firm Liverpool cables and bullish news from Argentina, wheat eased off around 10 a. m. on commission below0 ..6Hee9e shrdlu cmfwyp vb encouraged by an estimate on the Argentine surplus of but 92,000,000 bu. Receipts in the northwest were moderate, though larger than a year ago. Toledo cash opened at 98⅞c, May ⅜c at $1.02⅞ and July at 97¾c. The market was ⅜c advanced on the call, but lost nearly all the gain before midday.

Selling by longs at Chicago on the visible supply figures caused a break. It developed later the increase in the visible was not as large as expected. Toledo cash closed ⅝c off at 97⅞c, May ⅝c lower at $1.01⅞, and July ⅝c off at 96¾c.

Corn opened a shade higher with May and July at 66⅛c. Liberal receipts tend to steady the market.

Final corn prices: Cash 63¼c, May 66c, July 66c.

May oats opened ¼c higher at 52¼c and July ¼c up at 47½c.

At the close cash oats was quoted at 50½c, May at 51¾c, July at 47¼c.

Clover seed receipts were 250 against 57 a year ago. Shipments were 25 bags compared with 340 a year ago. Toledo cash, Jan. and Feb. opened unchanged at $12.70 and March at $12.67½. Light shipments tended to weaken the situation somewhat.

Closing values were about the same as at the opening, the market holding barely steady in the later hours.

				Close.	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Jan. 9.	Jan. 8.
Cash	98⅞	....	97¾	97⅞	98½
May	1.02⅞	....	1.01⅞	1.01⅞	1.02½
July	97¾	....	....	96¾	97⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	63¼	63¼
May	66⅛	....	....	66	65⅞
July	66⅛	....	....	66	66
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	50½	50
May	52¼	....	....	51¾	52
July	47½	....	....	47¼	47½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.70	...	....	12.70	12.70
Jan.	12.70	...	....	12.70	12.70
Dec.	12.70	...	....	12.70	12.70
March	12.67½	....	12.62½	12.65	12.65
No. 2	....	....	12.40@12.50		....
No. 3	....	....	12.20@12.30		....
Rejected	....	....	11.90@12.00		....
N. E. G.	....	....	7.50@11.45		....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	96	96
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.35	7.35
Jan.	....	....	....	7.35	7.35
March	....	....	....	7.47½	7.47½
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	11.05	11.05
Jan.	....	....	....	11.05	11.05
March	....	....	....	11.20	11.22½
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	1.01⅜	1.01½	1.00	1.00⅜	1.01
July	95⅞	....	94½	94⅞	95⅝
Sept.	93½	....	93¼	93⅜	93¾
Corn—					
May	64⅞	64⅞	64¼	64⅝	64⅝
July	64⅞	....	64¼	64½	64⅝
Sept.	65¼	....	64⅝	64⅞	65
Oats—					
May	49⅜	49⅜	48⅞	49	49¼
July	45⅜	....	44⅞	45	45⅝
Sept.	40⅝	....	40	40⅛	40½
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	1.05¼	....	1.04½	1.04⅝	1.05
July	....	....	....	1.00	1.00⅛
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	1.00¾	....	....	99⅜	1.00½
July	94¼	....	93½	93⅝	94¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.07	1.07½
July	....	....	....	1.07	1.08⅝
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.06⅛	1.06½
July	....	....	....	1.07	1.07⅝
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Jan.	15.90	....	....	15.85	15.87
May	16.25	16.27	16.10	16.12	16.25
July	16.40	....	....	16.25	16.42
Lard—					
Jan.	9.52	....	....	9.52	9.57
May	9.65	....	....	9.62	9.67
July	9.77	....	....	9.75	9.80
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.52	....	....	8.50	8.52
May	8.72	....	....	8.70	8.77
July	8.80	....	....	8.77	8.85

Boston Wool.

Boston, Jan. 9.—A fair business is still being conducted in 1911 wool although there has been a falling off from the lively trading of the early winter. Values held firm, and many dealers are closely sold. Fleece wools are becoming scarce, particularly half bloods, while Ohio one quarter blood is sellin gat 26 cents. Territory is also firm in spite of a good demand with 21@21½c for fine staple white Texas, and this is moving well. California wool is dull, but a good trade is reported in pulled wool.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 9.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat—Firm. Liverpool cables, private reports of unfavorable weather in southern Argentina and strength of outside markets effected a higher wheat opening, but prices soon sagged off under lower Antwerp closing and selling by commission houses; May, $1.04⅞@1.05 5-16. Pork steady. Beef steady. Lard steady. Raw sugar quiet; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.92c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.42c; molasses, 89 test, 3.67c; refined quiet. Petroleum firm; refined barrels, $7.60. Molasses steady. Hay steady. Hides firm. Leather firm.

Butter, firm; receipts, 6,655; creamery specials, 39½c; creamery held, extras, 35@35½c; factory, current make, first, 23c; packing stock, held, 22c; packing stock, current make No. 2, 21c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 807. Eggs, strong; receipts, 6,621; fresh gathered, thirds and poorer 28@30c; fresh gathered, No. 2, 22@24c; fresh checks, prime, 22c; do. poor to fair, 18@20c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 27c; first, 26@26½c; seconds, 25@25½c; thirds, 22@24c; poor, 17@20c; dirties, 17@21c. All other grades of butter, cheese and eggs unchanged from Monday's prices. Poultry, alive firm; western chickens, 12½@13½c; fowls, 15½@16½c; turkeys, 16c; dressed, strong; western chickens, 10½@16½c; fowls, 13@16½c; turkeys, 12@21c.

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FREE COUPON Toledo Weekly Blade, Jan. 11th.

LIABILITY LAW IS FEDERAL OUTLOOK

Workmen's Compensation Act Possible at the Present Session of Congress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—There is a prospect that the present session of congress will enact an employer's liability and workmen's compensation act. A commission of which Senator George Sutherland, of Utah, is chairman, has been investigating the subject for several months and is ready to make a report to the President, accompanied by a bill. In addition to Senator Sutherland, who is chairman, the other members of the commission are Senator Gorge E. Chamberlain, of Oregon; Representative William G. Brantley, of Georgia; Representative Reuben O. Moon, of Pennsylvania; W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central railroad, and D. L. Cease, editor of The Railroad Trainman.

Practically every civilized government of Europe and nearly all of the British co lonies have laws fixing the liability of employers for injuries to employes and providing compensation on acount of injury or death of employes in the line of their employment. Several states have passed such acts.

Applies to Interstate Roads.

The first duty that confronted the commission when it set about its labors was to determine just how far it could go in enacting laws and keep within its constitutional power. It soon reached the conclusion that such an act passed by the federal government could be made to apply only to interstate railroads. But even with this limitation, the proposed law will affect approximately 1,600,000 employes of interstate railroads, which represent many billions of invested capital.

Then the commission had to consider the form the legislation should take. There were two general systems in vogue in Europe. One, the German system, administered by the state, where a tax is imposed on all the corporations affected, and this goes into a common fund from which the compensation is provided to the injured workmen, or for the families or dependent relatives of an employe who has been killed in the line of employment.

The other system is that which prevails in England and her colonies, where each employer is made directly responsible simply to his own employes and where there is no common fund. Some of the witnesses who came before the commission to give their advice on the legislation advocated the German system, and held that under it the government of the United States could go further than is proposed in the bill which will be submitted, and could employ its taxing powers to practically include every form of business in the United States, regardless of state laws.

Make Employer Careful.

But the commission decided to follow the English system. A number of reasons influenced them in this course. The commissioners concluded that, while the German system might comport with the Socialistic views that prevail in Germany, it was hardly in line with the Anglo-Saxon idea of individualism.

Another reason that appealed very strongly to the commissioners was that if the individual employer is made responsible simply to his own employes, the effect would be to influence him to exercise more care in the conduct of his business, in providing safe machinery and careful workmen, and that these incentives might be lacking if he were merely taxed for a common fund.

The commissioners also argued that if the fund for workmen's compensation is raised by a tax generally on the railroads without regard to the individual liability of any one carrier, it would work an injustice upon the modern, well-equipped railroads by compelling them to contribute to pay for death and injury inflicted by antiquated and carelessly managed railroads, and finally amount to a penalty upon good railroad mangement.

Managers of railroads and representatives of the various railway brotherhoods were called as witnesses. At first most of the representatives of the railroad organizations opposed the proposed legislation. Some of them believed that the railway employes would be better off if they were still permitted to have recourse to the courts and their common law or statutory remedies in the states.

Railroad Workmen Won.

Still others suggested the advisability of legislating so that the employe or his representatives might elect whether they should proceed under the workmen's compensation act or rely on their common law remedies for relief. But gradually the repesentatives of the railroad brotherhoods have yielded their opposition and have accepted the proposed law.

The basis of the rate of compensation is 50 per cent of the current wage in the particular line of work. This amount is paid in a case of total disability with a scale graduated according to the extent of the disability.

The employes have made some complaint that the rate was too low, while the employers declare that it is too high. Probably these attacks from both sides will serve to relieve the bill of the suspicion of being drawn in the interest of either class exclusively. It has been ascertained that the average number of employes of railways engaged in interstate commerce killed each year is approximately 3,000, while 100,000 more suffer injuries as a result of accidents. The annual cost to the employers to pay damages resulting from this loss of life and injury to person is approximately $12,000,000.

If this average rate of death and injury is maintained the railroads will have to pay annually under the workmen's compensation law proposed only about $3,000,000 more than they now pay under the present system. The commission has taken the view that the additional cost is not excessive.

Get Less Than Half.

The commission made some very interesting discoveries in the course of its investigation. It learned that while the railroads engaged in interstate commerce pay on an average $12,000,000 annually on account of the loss of life or for injuries inflicted upon employes, under the present system only about $5,000,000 of that amount ultimately reaches the employe or his representatives. The major part goes for expenses of litigation or other costs, such as lawyer's fees for effecting compromises.

It has also been established that probably not to exceed 30 per cent of the cases of employes who suffer loss of life or personal injury in employment receive any compensation whatsoever. The others either fail to collect or lose their cases in the courts because of one of the many defenses to such actions, provided under the common law.

It is estimated that the cost of administering the law, to the government, will be about $400,000 annually. A recommendation was made to the commission that the law should be administered under one of the government departments in Washington, but the commission feared that in time such a system might be subject to the criticism of being a bureaucracy, or degenerate into a political machine.

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. W. B. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT
Swollen Varicose Veins Painful, Knotted, Tortuous, Ulcerated, Ruptured, Bad Legs, Milk Leg, Thrombosis, Elephantiasis. It takes out the inflammation, soreness and discoloration; relieves the pain and tiredness; reduces the swelling, gradually restoring part to normal strength and appearance. ABSORBINE, JR., is a mild, safe, pleasant antiseptic liniment, healing and soothing. Severe cases where veins have ulcerated and broken have been completely and permanently cured. First few applications of ABSORBINE, JR., will give relief and prove its merit. $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Detailed directions, reports on recent cases and Book 6 G free on request. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

HANDS WOULD CRACK OPEN

"About two months ago my hands started to crack open and bleed, the skin would scale off, and the good flesh would burn and itch dreadfully. There were small blisters like water blisters which formed. They itched dreadfully, it just seemed as though I could tear the skin all off. I would scratch them and the skin would peel off, and the flesh would be all red and crack open and bleed. It worried me very much, as I had never had anything the matter with my skin. I was so afraid I would have to give up my employment. My doctor said he didn't think it would amount to anything. But it kept getting worse. One day I saw a piece in one of the papers about a lady who had the same trouble with her hands. She had used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and was cured. I decided to try them, and my hands were all healed before I had used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. Thanks to them I was cured, and did not have to lose a day from work. I have had no return of the skin trouble." (Signed) Mrs. Mary E. Breig, 2522 Brown street, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on the skin and hair will be sent free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. KK, Boston.

SON OF DICKENS DIES

Lecturer From Australia Is Taken With Acute Indigestion in New York.

New York, Jan. 3.—Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of the famous English author, Charles Dickens, and godson of the late poet laureate, Alfred Tennyson, who arrived in this country from Australia last October, died suddenly last night at the Hotel Astor.

Overcome by weakness while seated in the hotel smoking room, Mr. Dickens was escorted to his rooms by William G. Glass, manager of his lecture tour. Dr. Burt, the house physician, quickly reached his side, but he succumbed before the physician completed his diagnosis of the attack.

Afterward the doctor said death came from heart failure, superinduced by acute indigestion.

Dickens was born at Devonshire house, London, England, 66 years ago last October.

Alfred Tennyson Dickens was booked to appear in a lecture at the Valentine theatre in this city on the afternoon only of March 1, under the auspices of the senior class of the Central High school. Miss Ada Richie has the arrangements in charge. Another lecturer will be found to fill the date.

AGED TREE IS MADE TO BEAR

W. W. Unterzuber, of Belmont county, Ohio, has a 74-year-old Roxbury Russet apple tree that produced this last season 58 bushels and 8 pounds of fruit, according to his own statement. Up until three years ago it had never borne a bushel of merchantable apples. Mr. Unterzuber recently told a representative of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State university, how this change came about.

Three years ago an old man from Iowa came to his farm to see, as he said, the old home place once more before he died. He told Mr. Unterzuber that the apple tree in question had been planted in 1833.

This aroused Mr. Unterzuber's interest and he decided to give the old tree a chance. It was carefully pruned and fertilized with manure and commercial fertilizer. The rough bark was scraped off the trunk and the tree thoroughly sprayed. The next season the tree gave a crop of 24 bushels of apples. The fertilizing, pruning, spraying and mulching were continued with the result of the large yield last fall.

FOR WOMEN ONLY

I AM GIVING Health and Happiness FREE to thousands of Women

DR. JULIA D. GODFREY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Let Me Help You

Health and happiness are woman's right. She is called upon to assume responsibilities and duties far greater than any man could ever bear. This is not only woman's privilege, but her pleasure, when she is well and strong, physically able to withstand the heavy strain demanded of her. Yet how many women there are whose strength is not equal to the tasks laid upon them, but who strive, uncomplainingly, to bear up under their burdens, not realizing the dangers that threaten them.

If you are just beginning to fail a little, if you feel badly, are repressed, or easily discouraged—these are plain signs of approaching disorders to which womankind is so easily subject. Do not neglect yourself—ward off these derangements before they develop into chronic ill-health.

If You Suffer

Write to me of your troubles, your pains, your doubts and fears. If you suffer from painful or irregular periods, bearing-down feeling, hot flashes, unnatural discharges, displacement or falling of the womb, uterine or ovarian trouble, leucorrhoea, pain in the head, breast, back or thighs—if you are tired, worn out, dizzy, dragging or despondent:—these symptoms are danger signals that foretell wreck and ruin when disregarded.

Do not let disease steal upon you "like a thief in the night," robbing you, now, in the years to come, of health—hope—happiness, and the joy of living. Write to me just as you would to a sister, freely and in full confidence.

I Am A Specialist

I am a woman and a mother. I, too, have suffered, but more than this, I am a physician, a specialist in woman's diseases. I have devoted my life to the practice of medicine among my sister women, curing their ills and relieving their suffering, with the successful and treasured prescriptions that I am now going to give you free of all charge.

Write to me—I will understand you as no man can—be he doctor or husband, father or brother. I will know what you mean, why you suffer and how to help you. Just as soon as your letter or the coupon reaches me, I will send you a prescription for your particular case, a sisterly letter of advice and my 122-page Book for Women, all absolutely free and postage prepaid, in plain wrappers so that none but you may know what they contain.

A Woman's Guide

Every woman should have a copy of my book. It tells in a plain and simple way the things that every woman should know about herself—your health—your complexion—how to be well and stay well, pleasing to yourself and to others.

I do not want one cent for this. It is my free gift to suffering womanhood. You do not obligate yourself in any way, now or hereafter. Thousands of women have accepted my free prescriptions and my book and are restored to the gladness of perfect health. Be well and strong. Help is free.

JUST SEND ME THIS COUPON

DR. JULIA D. GODFREY, A 69, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Dear Doctor—Please send me a prescription for my case, letter of advice and your 122-page Book for Women, all free and postage paid—without any obligation on my part whatever.
My Name.. ....
Post Office.................................. State.................................
Age........ How long afflicted ?........................Are you married ?......

Make a cross (X) in front of your troubles. Two crosses (XX) in front of the one from which you suffer most.
....Constipation ..Female Weakness ..Kidney Trouble ...Catarrh
....Nervousness ..Bearing Down Feeling ..Bladder Trouble ...Piles
....Headache ..Painful Periods ..Womb Trouble ...Obesity
....Dizziness ..Leucorrhoea ..Ovarian Trouble ...Skin Disease
....Pains in Back ..Whitish Discharge ..Itching Parts ...Impure Blood
....Stomach trouble ..Change of Life ..Hot Flashes ...Rheumatism
Describe any other symptoms on a separate sheet if you wish.

CURE FOR CATARRH TRIAL PACKAGE FREE

The Distress and Humiliation of Gagging, Spitting, Bad Breath and Hawking Are Quickly Cured. This Treatment Has Cured the Most Serious and Chronic Cases of Catarrh.

Send Coupon Below With Your Name and Address Today for Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Treatment

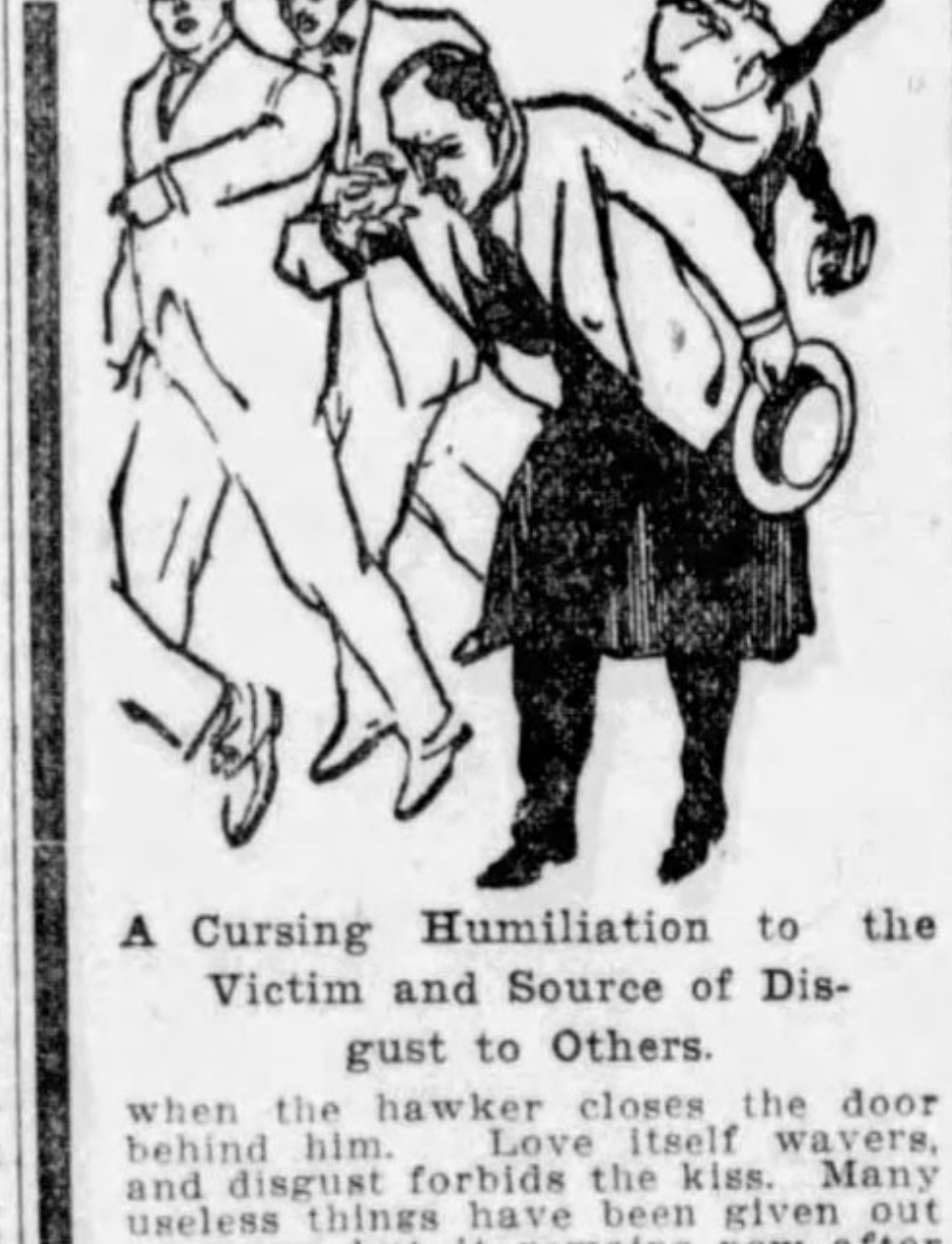
Hr-a-w-kk!

Catarrh Victims Fearfully Nauseating to Those Who Are Near Them.

The Positive Cure for Catarrh Is the Gauss Treatment. A Free Trial, to Prove It, Is Sent to All Who Write for It.

There is nothing so nauseating as to have to sit next to a gagging catarrh victim, or to talk to one of them and have whiffs of bad catarrh breath constantly blown into your face. No man or woman suffering with catarrh can avoid these things because it is a part of the catarrh itself, though the victim may not realize or know that his very presence carries with it a certain garbage atmosphere. You can't smell your own breath, and you can seldom smell your own smell.

The constant spitting and hacking and nose-jerking is enough to make even the members of one's own family breathe a sigh of relief when the hawker closes the door behind him. Love itself wavers, and disgust forbids the kiss. Many useless things have been given out as cures, but it remains now after the slow process of experimentation and discovery, to offer the positive, real cure, which has been born of ceaseless searching and common sense.



A Cursing Humiliation to the Victim and Source of Disgust to Others.

Thousands Praise Gauss.

This is Gauss' Combined Treatment for Catarrh. The story is told over and over again a thousand times, of the lost birthright of health restored, of the happiness caused, of the release from a degrading pestilence and of hope and comfort and sleep returned, by the use of this wonderful simple Gauss treatment. They tell, as nothing else can, the misery in which catarrh plunges, the dangers it brings, the deaths it causes, and then again there are other pictures painted in these letters, of happiness and health redeemed, lost energy restored, and ambition reclaimed.

Send the Coupon.

If you are a catarrh victim, don't allow yourself any longer to be avoided by your friends because of your catarrh atmosphere, to be an object of nauseous disgust among strangers, to have people you know turn their faces away from you when you talk to them, to have people move away from you and stick up their noses as you sit next to them, to have your own family hate to have you come around—all because of the catarrh odor that everywhere and always makes you an outcast.

Gauss' Combined Treatment for Catarrh stops bad catarrh breath right off short and quick, and cures every catarrh germ in the body. If a man or women will spend the comparatively little time and money it takes to cure catarrh by means of the sure Gauss Treatment, the little coupon at the corner of this page will be cut out and sent flying toward Marshall, Michigan, with the patient's name and address on it. By return mail will be sent the Gauss Treatment absolutely free for you to try and prove to yourself its great power. If you are a sufferer of catarrh, send coupon below today to C. E. Gauss, 2396 Main St., Marshall, Michigan, and get back a trial package of the treatment that positively cures catarrh.

United States Commissioner Heard From

Having been absent for some time I now take the opportunity of answering your letter. I took the treatment as nearly as I could and would state that I am cured. It is the best catarrh medicine that I have ever taken, having tried everything that I could hear or read of; and I am thoroughly satisfied that it is the genuine remedy for catarrh and if ever I feel the effects of this disease coming back to me I should immediately order more of your treatment. Your medicine for taking internally I think is the best I have ever used for constipation or indigestion. You are at liberty to use the contents of this letter and any reference made to me will be cheerfully answered. Edward McCagherty, United States Commissioner, Warroad, Minn, Box 1.

Catarrh Everywhere; Even on Pike's Peak

No Man or Place Is Immune From the Deadly Catarrh Germ

There is no part of the land which is free from catarrh. Altitudes and latitudes have little effect in destroying this omnipresent germ. Many imagine that the climate of the West, with its high altitudes and dry atmosphere, tends to prevent catarrh. There are just as many cases in proportion to the population west as east of the Missisippi, only the disease is not as severe, because of the climatic effect upon the nerves.

Even on Pike's Peak, which is over 14,000 feet above sea level, catarrh seemed to attack several of the attaches of the signal station located there some years ago.

No place is exempt, no human soul is immune from catarrh. Don't imagine because you don't live by a lake or a river that you can't have catarrh, or that you have only a chronic cold when your nose has been stopped up for some time. That is usually the way catarrh starts—with a bad cold.

"Happy Together Once More. Mr. Gauss Has Cured My Catarrh."

Better spend a few days destroying the catarrh germ right from the start than waiting and putting off until you feel droppings in your throat and your nose plugged up.

The Gauss Complete Treatment will stop it and avoid for you years of future misery. Cut out the coupon below if you have even a slight cold, or a touch of catarrh, and send it to C. E. Gauss, who will send you a free package of the wonderful Gauss Treatment, so as to prove to yourself its great power.

It costs you nothing. Address coupon to C. E. Gauss, 2396 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

DEAFNESS CURED BY GAUSS

When I wrote to you for your sample I was so deaf in either ear that I had to press a watch hard against them to hear a watch tick. But, after taking your course of treatment, my hearing came back and I can now hear the same watch tick fifteen feet away. Leon R. Atkin, Box 487, Petoskey, Mich.

C. E. GAUSS, Mankind's Benefactor.

What I have done for thousands of others I will do for you. I offer you my treatment THAT WILL CURE catarrh free of charge.

I can do no more—the matter lies entirely with your own good judgment. Simply fill out the coupon in the lower right hand corner—MAIL IT TODAY and you receive a trial package of my remedy free. THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT. In a week's time you will be on the road to recovery.

Thought Wife a Consumptive

Your catarrh medicine is a wonderful medicine. My wife had it so bad everyone thought she had consumption. She used to cough all night, and could not sleep at all. One doctor gave her up. He said she would not get cured, if she stayed here. I have tried all kinds of medicine and found them no good, till I tried yours, and it acted right away. You may mention my name if you please and they can write to me and I will let them know how bad my wife was with catarrh. But she is a well woman once more. W. Thomas, 936 Talman Ave., Chicago, Ill.

This is what everyone says after a fair trial of the Gauss Treatment. Fill in the coupon and mail it today. A trial package of the only reliable catarrh remedy will be sent you free.

An Old Soldier Grateful

Mr. Gauss, I have finished your treatment now, and I am completely cured. My wife says she cannot detect any of it left and says my catarrh is gone. She ought to know, for she is a graduated nurse. I am as truly grateful to you as an old soldier can be, for what your treatment has done for me, and certainly will recommend it to those whom I know are afflicted. You are certainly at liberty to use this if you want to in recommending your treatment to others.
W. B. Plumb.

A Glimpse of the Death Roll

Catarrh in Many Cases Is the Real Death-Dealer.

Died of consumption, aged 32.
Died of acute bronchitis, aged 60.
Died of pneumonia, aged 25.
Died of cancer, aged 51.

And so on down the list. Do you find a mention of catarrh? No, because catarrh as a rule does not directly cause many deaths. "Died of pneumonia," should better be, "died of pneumonia, caused by catarrh." The "caused by catarrh" is left off—what's the use? He's dead anyway. And so catarrh is looked upon as a disease of slight consequence by those who don't know. Over every catarrh sufferer, no matter whether he has been suffreing a month of five years, there hangs a dark shadow which is pointing with its dark bony finger to the silent way. Will you follow it, or fight it?

Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment will save you, and avoid for you years of future misery. Gauss' Treatment permanently cures catarrh in the common-sense way. He proves it, too, with a free treatment he sends to you by return mail as soon as he receives the coupon at the bottom of this page. Cut out the coupon, fill in with your name and address and send today to C. E. Gauss, 2396 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Cure Is Certain

You can cure that catarrh, slight or serious, once and forever, by means of the only common-sense cure for catarrh, Gauss' Combined Treatment. We don't ask you to believe it before proving it yourself. Therefore we send you a trial package at our own expense absolutely free to you.

It Is Not Too Late

Cut out this coupon below, fill in your name and address and take courage. Do it willingly and with hope. Mail it to C. E. Gauss, 2396 Main St., Marshall, Mich., and you will get by return mail a free trial package of Gauss' Catarrh Treatment to prove that it will cure you.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE COUPON

This coupon is good for a trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment, mailed free in plain package. Simply cut out the coupon, fill in blank lines with your name and address, and mail today to
C. E. GAUSS, 2396 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Name..
Address..
(Write Plainly)..

TO OUR READERS: We strongly advise you to take advantage of this exceptional offer. Send for the Free Trial Treatment and give it a trial.

FOUR DIE IN SIX MILLION DOLLAR BLAZE

Building of Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York Almost Totally Destroyed.

New York, Jan. 9.—The great marble nine-story building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at 120 Broadway—the home of the Mercantile Trust Co., the Equitable Trust Co., the banking house of Kountz Brothers, the Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. and the Harriman Lines—was destroyed early today by fire. Three men lost their lives by leaping from the roof, and the property loss is estimated at about $6,000,000. Millions of dollars in cash and securities are locked in the vaults of the Assurance Society and the banking and trust companies, but are not believed to be affected by the flames.

Deputy Fire Chief Walsh is believed to have been killed. He fell, with the firemen, into the ruins and is still missing, although his band of workers was rescued.

William Giblin, president of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., was imprisoned with three other employes in the vaults and was rescued after the firemen had sawed through several two-inch steel bars. One man is believed to have lost his life in the vaults.

The fire was in the financial district and the flames were fought mainly from the tops of towering skyscrapers. Business was brought almost to a complete standstill among banking and brokerage houses, whose employes could not reach the scene of their daily activities. Financial firms stopped business to care for the firemen.

Most of the vital records of the Equitable Life Insurance Society were kept in the branch offices of the society in the Hazen building, several blocks from the main offices.

So tremendous was the heat that great blocks of granite walls burst from their places and crashed into the streets, adding a new danger to the others which threatened firemen and policemen. After a few minutes spent under this avalanche of falling rock, Chief Kenlon ordered his men withdrawn from Cedar and Pine streets.

By this time the entire building from cellar to roof, and on all four sides was a seething mass of flames. All the floors fell in soon after the roof went, but the great granite walls held firm.

The firemen made a desperate effort to save three men who jumped into Cedar street, but they had no time to rig their life nets. The three stood on the cornice of the building only a moment or two, the flames behind them driving them to desperation. Then they knelt for just a moment, lifted their hands in prayer and leaped together to the pavement, 150 feet below.

The fire started in the Cafe Savarin, an eating house in the basement of the building, while the restaurant employes were smothering the flames in their kitchens, the blaze crept up the elevator shafts without their knowledge and a few minutes later broke out in unrepressed fury on the upper floors

25 Lbs. GRANULATED SUGAR $1.00

About one year ago when we first advertised sugar at 4c per pound our competitors said "It will not last a month and the price will be raised, or the Harrison system will be out of business." Now some of our competitors are out of business, and we are growing steadily. Our sugar as well as any other groceries, also clothing, furniture, jewelry and other merchandise are still at the same prices. 5 bars Ivory Soap, 19 cents, $20.00 suit of clothes $8.75, solid gold 14-kt. ladies watch $9.50, ¼-karat genuine diamond ring $14.50 and up. We can save you ½ on anything you may need at any time. No matter where you live (city or country). WRITE FOR BOOKLET. THE HARRISON SYSTEM, Dept. B. 2nd Floor Pittsburg Life Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

GOOD SEEDS

BEST IN THE WORLD

New Crop Grown at Farmer Prices. In addition a lot of extra FREE SEEDS thrown in with every order.

BIG SEED BOOK FREE

Our Grand Big Illustrated Catalog of all Farm and Garden Seeds is now ready and free to you. Write for it today. Send names and address of neighbors who buy seeds. Address

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE
SHENANDOAH, IOWA Box 34

$1.20 Worth of Flower SEEDS Postpaid For Only 10c

- 1 Pkt. Asters, Floral Park Mixture
- 1 Pkt. Pansies, Extra Giant Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Carnations, Finest Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Star Flower, a Novelty
- 1 Pkt. Mignonette, Sweet Scented
- 1 Pkt. Alyssum, Carpet of Snow
- 1 Pkt. Poppy, Double Carnation Fld.
- 1 Pkt. Candytuft, Sweet Scented
- 1 Pkt. Petunia, Finest Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Portulacca, Choicest Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Summer Cypress (Burn'g Bush)
- 1 Pkt. Sweet Pea, Large Fld. Mixed

We will send the above 12 packets of First Class flower seeds, our new Illustrated Garden Annual, and a due bill giving you your money back, all for 10c postpaid.

J. ROSCOE FULLER & CO., Box 453 FLORAL PARK, N.Y.

Free to Trappers

Send us your name and address and we will send you a supply of these tags free. Put them on your furs when shipping and you are guaranteed absolutely the best prices. We are the most liberal fur house in America. SEND TODAY FOR FREE PRICE LIST. We Charge no Commission as we are Direct Buyers.

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Big Money For Furs

Get more for your furs, no matter where you are. We pay twice as much as home buyers and from 10 to 30% more than any other dealer anywhere. Our big, free, illustrated catalog tells why and proves it by letters from shippers in every State. Send for it today—now—before you forget. We'll send with it also our free Trappers' Guide, tells how to trap and care for furs. Also our big free price list and market report. All sent free for asking and all different from anything you ever saw. CORRY HIDE & FUR CO., 73 Main St., Corry, Pa.

1912 Calendar Free

Four very finest Souvenir Post Cards and a beautiful and dainty New Year Calendar ornamented in gold mailed free if you send 2-cent stamp to pay postage. This special introductory advertising offer good only 20 days. Write immediately. Gates Card Club, 57 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

METCALF SAYS ROOSEVELT IS CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT

Washington, Jan. 3.—Victor H. Metcalf, of California, ex-congressman and ex-secretary of the navy, summoned to Washington by President Taft to advise with him on California politics, has confused his administration friends by declaring for Roosevelt.

"While I have not been active in politics for various reasons, I have taken a deep interest in affairs of the Republican party, as I think every good American should," said the former secretary at the Willard today.

"California has been regarded as an insurgent state, and it is true Gov. Johnson, who has been at the head of the Republican organization, has declared himself for Senator La Follette. At the same time the governor favored a state primary that would give the voters an opportunity to express themselves as to their choice for president. This was in line with his policies.

"Under this primary, as between President Taft and Senator La Follette, it is my belief that the President unquestionably will carry the state, and that he will have the California delegation in the Chicago convention. If, however, Col. Roosevelt would be a candidate, it would be another question.

"Naturally, my first choice for president would be Mr. Roosevelt."

Roosevelt will have the delegates from West Virginia to the next Republican national convention. This is the opinion of the astute politician, ex-Senator Nathan B. Scott. He served with the late Senator Hanna on the National Republican committee. At one time he was vice chairman.

"Two months ago," said Mr. Scott, today, "it looked as if Taft would have the delegation without question. A month ago it looked doubtful for Taft in our state. Now, if we have an uninstructed delegation, it is the best Taft can hope for. Even then I expect to see it break, shouting for Roosevelt at any time. The President's politics have been a succession of blunders."

MRS. JUSTICE DAY DIES

Canton, Jan. 5.—Mrs. William Day, wife of Associate Justice Day of the supreme court, died at the family home today. She had been ill for many months.

DEATH PENALTY GIVEN RICHESON

Pastor, Composed in Court, Pleads Guilty to Charge of Poisoning Girl.

Boston, Jan. 9—A plea of guilty of murder in the first degree was made by Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson in the superior court today, and he was sentenced by Judge Sanderson to death by electrocution some time during the week of May 19, 1912.

Richeson had pleaded not guilty when arraigned after his indictment on the charge of poisoning Avis Linnell, of Hyannis, Mass., his former fiance, but following a written confession, made public, Saturday last, he today retracted that plea, and made a formal plea of guilty.

It is understood that a petition may be made to Governor Foss and the executive council of the state to commute the death sentence to imprisonment for life.

Richeson made no statement. He was in court for only about six minutes. His face was pale, but he was perfectly composed. He answered formal questions propounded by Judge Sanderson in the simplest possible way, and when askeed if he had anything to say, he said:

I have nothing further to say than my written confession."

Shows Little Emotion.

Richeson heard the death sentence with little apparent emotion. When brought into court he walked with slight assistance from the officers who escorted him. He was not required to enter the prisoner's cage but remained standing.

Judge Sanderson read the statutes bearing on the case and asked the prisoner if he realized the gravity of his action in pleading guilty, if had consulted counsel, and if he had acted voluntarily. To each question Richeson said, "Yes, sir."

The court then pronounced sentence.

Richeson immediately was taken back to the city jail.

COURTS MUST DO PEOPLE'S WILL, DECLARES ROOSEVELT

New York, Jan. 5.—Theodore Roosevelt discusses "Judges and Progress" in an editorial appearing in the current issue of the Outlook. He says, in part:

"Let me, at the outset, put so clearly that only willful misinterpretation can deceive people, just what my position as to the courts is. I have the very highest regard, the highest respect and admiration for the judiciary. As a whole, I think that our judicial officers stand on a higher level than any other body of public servants, or, for the matter of that, of private citizens. I could name offhand at this moment, a number of judges now on the bench who render to the people more substantial service of more far-reaching value than is rendered by any other men in public or private life—and all of these judges substantially agree with the position herein taken, which, indeed, is largely derived from them. I believe the courts have rendered our people incalculable services. I hold that the attitude of our people towards them should be one of appreciation and respect, but not of servility.

"I most emphatically believe that we have been wise in giving great power to our judges, including this power of judicial interpretation of statutes to see whether they conform with the fundamental law of the land. But I also mostly firmly believe that, like any other power, this power can be abused and that it is a power with which the people have merely temporarily parted and not one which they have permanently alienated. Used cautiously and moderately and only in the clearest cases, as it has been used by our greatest judges from the days of Marshall to the present time, as it is defended by writers such as Mr. Thayer, it is fraught with the utmost good to the body politic. Used recklessly, wantonly and foolishly, where the case is so doubtful that the judges themselves may be divided nearly equally on the two sides (in the bakeship decision, first and last, 12 judges held the law constitutional and only 10, including, however, unfortunately, five of the nine supreme court judges, held it unconstitutional), as it has again and again been used in recent years, it results in very great evil.

Courts Oppose People.

"During the last 25 years the courts here in New York, helped, I am sorry to say, once or twice by the supreme court of the nation, have thrown what at times have proved well-nigh or altogether insurmountable obstacles in the path of needed social reforms. I have already alluded to the decision of the New York court which forbade the people of New York through their legislature to interfere with certain kinds of tenament house factories. Almost without exception every intelligent social worker whom I have ever met, every man really interested in the betterment of social and industrial conditions among our working people, in giving better homes to the working people in great cities, and in giving better conditions of labor to them when they are at labor—almost without exception every one qualified to judge on these matters has agreed that this decision was a blow to decent citizenship, a blow to the effort to achieve genuine reform, genuine betterment of social conditions, of so severe a nature that its mischievous effects can hardly be overestimated. I have no doubt that the men making the decision were upright men of high character; but they did as much damage as the worst legislative body, actuated by the worst motives, could possibly have done.

"I hold, not only that the courts in these matters have usurped, or at least exercised in wholly wrong fashion, a power properly and clearly abiding in the people, but that they have thus strained to the utmost (and, indeed, in my judgment, violated) the constitution in order to sustain a do-nothing philosophy which has everywhere completely broken down when applied to the actual conditions of modern life. These good judges, these upright and well-meaning men, who champion an outgrown philosophy, do not realize that the changed conditions mean changed needs and that the tremendous social problem of today cannot be solved by methods adequate to meet the infinitely simpler problems offered by industrial and social life a century ago.

"When I was president, the man to whom I owed most for guidance as to the proper attitude that courts should take in matters such as these was Mr. William H. Moody, afterwards justice of the supreme court, who during his lamentably short term of service gave promise of being one of the greatest justices who ever sat in that court. It was he who called my attention to the first essay in Professor Thayer's book of Legal Essays on The Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law. Nowhere else is there a clearer statement both of the advantage of conferring upon the courts the power that they possess under our system and also of the further fact that unless that power is wisely exercised it must inevitably be restrained. It is, I believe, an advantage to have fixed in the court the power to state that a legislative active is unconstitutional; but only provided that the power is exercised with the greatest wisdom and self-restraint. If the courts continue to use it with the recklessness that has too often been shown in the past, it is almost inevitable that efforts will be made to amend or abolish it; I know, for instance, that, as far as I am personally concerned, I earnestly hope to see in the next New York state constitutional convention provisions incorporated in the constitution which will enable the people to decide for themselves, by popular ballot after due deliberation, finally and without appeal, what the law of the land shall be in cases such as those I have mentioned, where the courts of the state have refused to allow the people to establish justice and equity.

People Must Rule.

"I am sure that ultimately our people must, and will, come to the view that the nation and the states within their several spheres—spheres which must cover every particle of the ground where it is possible for government to act at all—have not only the right, but the duty to decide as wisdom and experience shall dictate as to all the conditions which shall obtain in tenement houses, in factories, in mines, on railways, for preserving men, women and children in health, life, and limb. If they so decide, and are really bent upon having the decision reduced to practice, the courts will sooner or later, in one way or another be forced to give it effect. It is idle to say that the people as a whole have not the right to decide for themselves on such a matter of governmental policy. It is in no shape or way one of the few questions where the public servants of the people have the right, and where it is their duty to go counter to the wishes of the people. I do not mean that there are no such cases; on the contrary, I hold that not only the judge, but the legislator or executive, may at times find that his highest duty to the people is to resist the will of the people if some question of real or vital principle, or right or wrong is at stake. But his usefulness in standing ruggedly for his own convictions in such cases where the moral law is at stake will largely depend upon his not having refused to respect the popular will when the people had a right to have their will respected.

"No public servant who is worth his salt should hesitate to stand by his conscience and, if necessary, to surrender his office rather than to yield his conscientious convictions in a case of genuine importance. But while that is his right and his duty, our right and our duty is to see that he is responsible to us, to the people; and I hold with Abraham Lincoln that we are unfit to be called a free people if we permanently surrender the right to shape our destinies and place this right in the hands of any men not responsible to us.

"One word in closing. What I have advocated is not revolution. It is not wild radicalism. It is the highest and wisest kind of conservatism."

PASTOR-POISONER AND HIS VICTIM

REV. CLARENCE V. T. RICHESON. AVIS LINNELL.

RICHESON'S CONFESSION.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 6.—Rev. C. V. T. Richeson, formerly pastor of the Immanuel Baptist church of Cambridge, today made a written confession to the effect that he poisoned his former sweetheart, Avis Linnell. The statement was given into the hands of his counsel who made the confession public at 1 p. m.

In the office were nearly a dozen newspaper men, while in a private office were Mr. Morse, John H. Lee, the Virginian lawyer engaged by the father of the young clergyman, and Philip R. Dunbar.

The full text of the confession follows:

"Boston, Jan. 3, 1912.
"John L. Lee, Esq.
"William A. Morse, Esq.
"Philip R. Dunbar, Esq.

"Gentlemen: Deeply penitent for my sin, and earnestly desiring as far as in my power lies, to make atonement, I hereby confess that I am guilty of the offense of which I stand indicted.

"I am moved to this course by no inducement of self-benefit or leniency. Heinous as is my crime, God has not wholly abandoned me, and my conscience and manhood, however, depraved and blighted, will not admit of my still further wronging, by a public trial, her whose pure young life I have destroyed. Under the lashings of remorse I have suffered and am suffering the tortures of the damned.

"In this I find a measure of comfort. In my mental anguish I recognize that there is still, by the mercy of the Master, some remnant of the divine spark of goodness still lingering with me. I could wish to live only because within some prison's walls I might, in some small measure, redeem my sinful past, help some other despairing soul and at last find favor with my God.

"You are instructed to deliver this to the district attorney or to the judge of the court. Sincerely yours,

"CLARENCE V. T. RICHESON."

The confession was not expected by the public or by the prosecuting officials at this time, although there was a general belief in legal and press circles that the case for the defense would collapse before it went to a jury.

Practically all of the minister's friends who believed in his innocence and those who express doubt as to the identity of Miss Linnell's murderer, abandoned their support of the prisoner when he mutilated himself in jail on December 20.

This act led many to accept the theory that the minister had not been in possession of all his mental faculties for some time, and his attorneys considered the advisability of applying for a commission to examine him as to his mental condition.

BRYAN MADE CANDIDATE

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 5.—William J. Bryan's name has been advanced for a position on the Democratic primary ballot as a preferential candidate for the presidency by a petition placed on file with Secretary of State Wait here today. The petition is signed by 26 voters, headed by A. A. Arter, of Omaha.

Salem, Mass., Jan. 8.—The Rev. George Lawrence Parker, pastor of the Crombie Street Congregational church, who a short time ago expounded a doctrine of scientific lovemaking as a cure for divorce, has resigned his charge here and will quit the ministry. He declares that the profession is overcrowded.

UNCLE SAM TAKES COUNT OF FOWLS

Finds Number Increased 18.1 Per Cent, Value 80.2 Per Cent, in Decade.

Statistics relative to poultry reported on farms for continental United States, at the 13th decennial census, April 15, 1910, as compared with 1900, are contained in an official statement issued by Director Durand.

The total number of farms reporting poultry in 1910 was 5,585,032, or 87.8 per cent of all farms in continentl United tSates. Only 6,507 of the farms reporting poultry failed to report chickens. Turkeys were reported from 871,123 farms, or 13.7 per cent; ducks from 503,704, or 7.9 per cent; geese from 662,324, or 1.04 per cent; guinea fowls from 339,538, or 5.3 per cent; and pigeons from 109,407, or 1.7 per cent.

The number of fowls reported in 1910 was 295,880,000, and their total value was $154,663,000, of an average value of 52c. Nearly 95 per cent of all the fowls were chickens; they numbered 280,345,000, and their value was $140,206,000, the average value being 50c. Turkeys numbered 3,689,000 and were valued at $6,606,000, the average value being $1.79.

Ducks at 54 Cents.

The ducks reported numbered 2,907,000, and were valued at $1,567,000, with an average value of 72c. In 1910 there were also reported 1,765,000 guinea fowls, valued at $613,000; 2,731,000 pigeons, valued at $762,000; and 6,458 pea-fowls, valued at $18,300. Ostriches to the number of 5,361 were reported, with a value of $1,696,000, or over $300 each. The ostriches were reported from five states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida and Texas.

The total number of fowls in the United States increased from 250,624,000 in 1900 to 295,770,000 in 1910, a gain of over 45,000,000, or 18.1 per cent. The number of turkeys, ducks and geese; however, decreased very materially in nearly every section of the country. The aggregate increase in fowls was, therefore, due to the increase in the number of chickens, which rose from 233,566,000 to 280,345,000, or 20 per cent.

Value Gains Greatly.

The percentage of increase in value of poultry was over four times as great as that in number amounting to 80.2 per cent. The average value per fowl thus rose from 34c in 1900 to 52c in 1910.

The poultry industry is distributed throughout the United States. In the several geographic divisions, however, the number of fowls per 100 acres of improved farm land varies considerably. The New England division shows the greatest relative number, which is about 98 fowls per 100 acres of improved farm land, while the lowest relative number (36) is in the mountain division. The middle Atlantic and east north central divisions also show large relative numbers, amounting, respectively, to 80 and 81 fowls pere 100 acres of improved land.

More Chickens on Farms.

Every geographic division reports an increase during the decade in number of fowls on farms. The greatest actual additions appeared in the east north central and west north central divisions, and these two divisions also had a greater percentage of increase than any of the others except the rapidly growing mountain and Pacific divisions. For the two north central divisions combined the number of fowls increased 22.7 per cent; for the mountain and Pacific divisions combined, 55.9 per cent; for the east and west south central divisions combined, 4.3 per cent; for the New England division, 7.2 per cent; for the middle Atlantic division, 15.7 per cent; and for the South Atlantic division, 13.8 per cent.

The number of chickens increased during the decade in every one of the geographic divisions, but the number of turkeys, ducks and geese decreased in every division, except that there were increases of turkeys and geese in the mountain division and a slight increase in ducks in the middle Atlantic division.

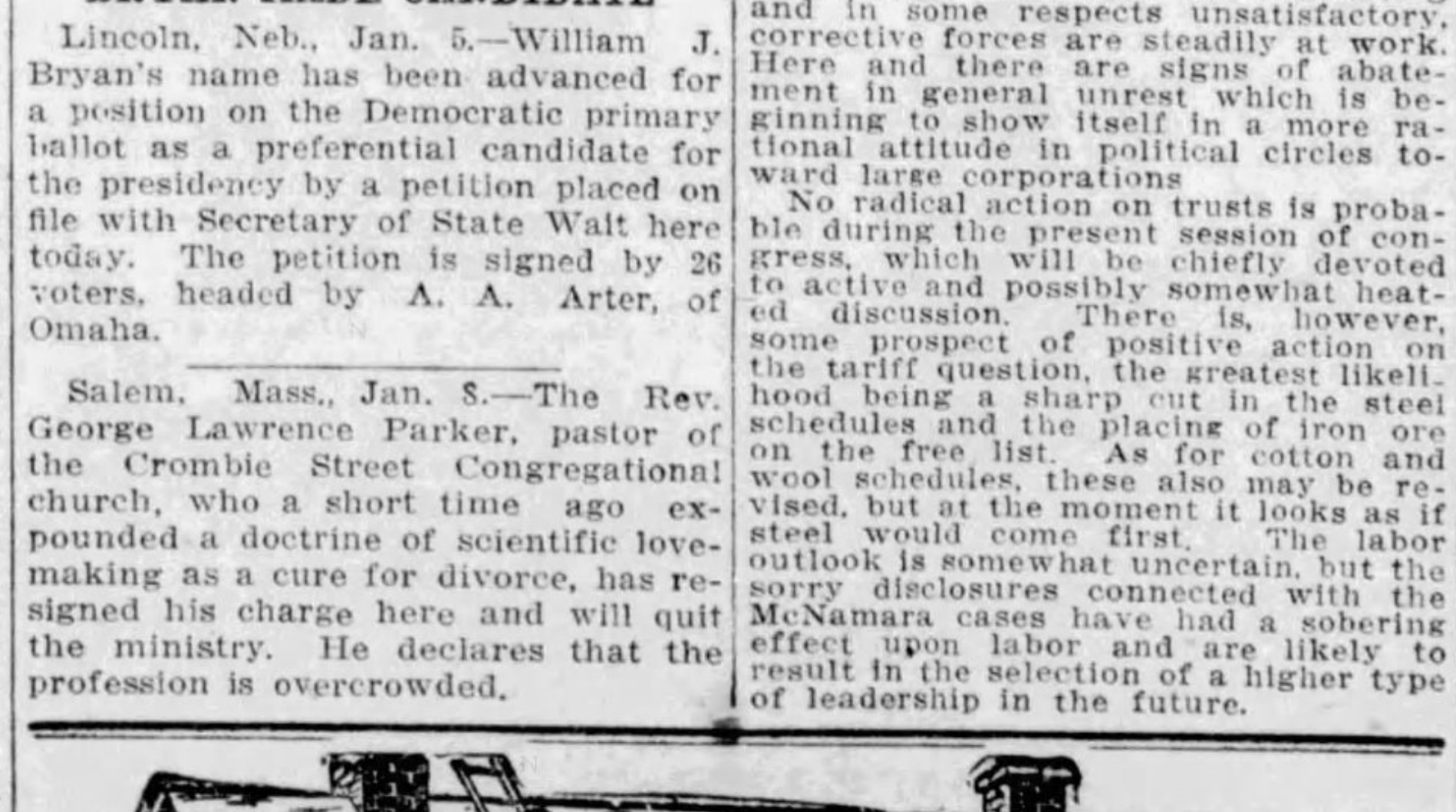
Iowa has the largest total value of poultry, amounting to $12,270,000, and Missouri ranks second, with $11,871,000. The eight states next in order are Illinois, $11,697,000; Ohio, $9,533,000; New York, $7,879,000; Indiana, $7,762,000; Pennsylvania, $7,674,000; Kansas, $7,377,000; Michigan, $5,911,000; and Texas, $,807,000. In these to states together the value of poultry is $86,481,000, or 55.9 per cent of the total value of poultry in continental United States.

YEAR'S BUSINESS OPENS WELL

Clews Sees Betterment in Commercial Sentiment.

New York, Jan. 8.—The first week of the new year showed a slight betterment in both financial and commercial sentiment, says Henry Clews. The improvement was not so much observable in increase in the volume of business as in the recognition of the fact that, while conditions are conflicting and in some respects unsatisfactory, corrective forces are steadily at work. Here and there are signs of abatement in general unrest which is beginning to show itself in a more rational attitude in political circles toward large corporations

No radical action on trusts is probable during the present session of congress, which will be chiefly devoted to active and possibly somewhat heated discussion. There is, however, some prospect of positive action on the tariff question, the greatest likelihood being a sharp cut in the steel schedules and the placing of iron ore on the free list. As for cotton and wool schedules, these also may be revised, but at the moment it looks as if steel would come first. The labor outlook is somewhat uncertain, but the sorry disclosures connected with the McNamara cases have had a sobering effect upon labor and are likely to result in the selection of a higher type of leadership in the future.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TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

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Do You Expect To See The Day When These Wonderful Dan Patch Records Will Be Equalled?

Dan Patch 1:55

1 Mile in	1:55
1 Mile in	1:55¼
2 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56¼
30 Miles Averaging	1:57½
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59½
120 Miles Averaging	2:02½

Dan Has Broken World Records 14 Times. Dan is also Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age. Sire of "Dazzle Patch" the Greatest Speed Marvel of the World's History, which paced a half mile in fifty-nine seconds, and one-eighth of a mile in thirteen seconds, a 1:44 Clip, when only 28 months old, in 1911. Also Pearl Patch 4 year trial 2:04. Some of Dan's Colts will be Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why not Raise or Buy One!

This Splendid Painting of Dan's Head was made from life and I want to Personally assure you that it is as Natural and Lifelike as if Dan stood right before you, in his Present Splendid Physical Condition.

This is an Elegant Picture for hanging in the Finest Home or Office. It is an exact and perfect Color Reproduction of the Finest Painting ever made of the Sensational and World Famous Champion Stallion, Dan Patch 1:55.

I think so much of this painting that I had it reproduced in a Beautiful Stained Art Glass Window in my Country Home. This picture will be a pleasure for you as long as you live because it shows Dan's true expression of Kindness and his lovable Disposition as natural as life. You cannot buy a Picture like this because I Own The Painting and have reserved it Exclusively for this use. Would you like the Finest 14 Color, Horse Picture ever published in the world of the Fastest Harness Horse in all Horse History? People are Perfectly Delighted with this Splendid Picture and are constantly writing me, from all parts of the world, that it is the Finest they have ever seen and thousands of them are hanging in fine Homes and Offices. A Splendid, 14 Color Reproduction of Above Painting mailed Absolutely Free, To Farmers or Stockraisers OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE, If You Own Stock and Answer Two Questions. Write Me Today, a Postal Card or Letter and Answer These Two Questions: 1st. How Many Head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you own? 2nd. In What Paper did you see my offer? Picture will be mailed free to Stockowners.

For over 25 years I have been guaranteeing that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic purifies the blood, aids digestion and assimilation so that every animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten and produces more nerve force, more strength and endurance. Over Two Million Farmers strongly endorse superior tonic qualities of "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. It Always Saves Grain. Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it Every Day, mixed with his grain, for over Eight Years, just as you eat the medicinal mustard, pepper, salt, etc., mixed with your own food. Minor Heir 1:59½, George Gano 2:02; Lady Maud C 2:00¼, and Hedgewood Boy 2:01, have eaten it Every Day for past Two to Four Years and they have all lowered their very low records during this time which is additional, indisputable proof that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic gives more speed and more strength and more endurance because everybody thought these Five Horses had reached their speed limits before I got them. It will also keep your Work Horses fat and sleek and in Extra Strength to do More Farm Work or Heavy Hauling. It Always Saves Grain.

ASK MY DEALER IN YOUR CITY FOR MY STOCK BOOK.

International Stock Food is a high-class, medicinal, vegetable tonic and is equally good for All Kinds of Live Stock. I feed it every day on my "International Stock Food Farm" of 700 acres to my 200 Stallions, Champions, Brood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, etc. You can test 100 lbs. or 500 lbs. at my risk. Over 200,000 Dealers sell it on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund money if it ever fails to give paying results.

Its Feeding Cost is only "3 FEEDS for ONE CENT."

Dan Patch is the Great World Champion of all Champions that have ever lived. He Also Has 49 In Official Speed List.

He has paced more Extremely Fast Miles than all the Combined Miles of all the Pacers and Trotters in the World's History.

ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FOR THIS SPLENDID PICTURE. I DO NOT BELIEVE YOU WOULD TAKE $10.00 for the Picture I will send you Free if you could not secure another copy. Write me at once and ANSWER QUESTIONS and the Beautiful Picture is yours FREE. Over Two Million Farmers and Stockowners have written me for a Dan Patch Picture. Address,

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OR, INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Wednesday, Jan. 3.—Senate.—Met at noon. Senator Bristow of Kansas introduced bills for a government Panama canal steamship line. Numerous petitions were presented for ratification of the general arbitration treaties. Senator Rayner of Maryland announced he would make a minority report favoring ratification of the arbitration treaties unamended. House. Met at noon. Representative Smith of California, who had been ill since the beginning of the sixty-second congress, was sworn in. Representative Olmsted of Pennsylvania denied that relief funds for Austin dam sufferers had been used by the state.

Thursday, Jan. 4.—Senate.—In session at 2 p. m. Senator Hitchcock denounced the arbitration treaties with Great Britian and France. Senator Raynor filed his minority report favoring ratification of the treaties unamended. Newlands, Nevada, spoke on representative form of government and legislature program. House. Met at noon. Passed senate bill providing that Circuit judges sit on Circuit Courts of Appeal.

Friday, Jan. 5.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—Met at noon. Fitzgerald (N. Y.), chairman of appropriations, acted as parliamentarian to the speaker in the forced absence of Parliamentarian Crisp of Georgia.

TAFT SAYS ONLY DEATH CAN MAKE HIM WITHDRAW

Washington, Jan. 3.—"Nothing but death can keep me out of the fight now."

President Taft is reported to have made this statement to White House callers today and to have added that he had no objection to the statement being made public.

It undoubtedly was intended to set at rest all reports that Mr. Taft might withdraw from the race for the Republican nomination for president in favor of Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

The President is said to be thoroughly aroused to the gravity of the situation in the Republican party and determined to let his attitude be generally understood. He has declared that under no circumstances will he withdraw his name from consideration by the Chicago convention next June and has asserted that his position with respect to the nomination has not changed in any particular since he first entered the White House.

Will Be Glad to Run.

Mr. Taft has told friends and party leaders from the first that if he should be called upon to stand for reelection he would be glad to do so; that he felt under obligations to the party for having made him President and was willing to abide by its decision in the convention. He adheres to this position, according to announcements today, and will not quit the race until the nominating ballots are cast at Chicago.

The President was urged by a number of his closest friends to make a definite statement as to his position and agreed to do so in the language quoted above. With this statement as their inspiration, it is said the Taft supporters will begin an active campaign in his behalf at once.

Advise Open Break.

It was stated today that some of Mr. Taft's friends have gone so far lately as to advise him to openly break with Col. Roosevelt and to challenge the latter to make plain his intentions. The President has declined to do this. The White House has been fairly flooded with callers lately who have brought word to President Taft that Col. Roosevelt so far has declined to say that he would not accept the nomination if it were tendered to him. It also has been reported to the White House that Col. Roosevelt believes an organized effort is being made to "smoke him out," and that he declines to be "smoked" either by the Taft or La Foliette forces.

Taft Smiles.

The President has listened to all of these reports with an indulgent smile, but has refused to indicate whether or not he believed them. It is vehemently denied at the White House, however, that Mr. Taft has sent any "messengers" to Mr. Roosevelt, "on any subject whatsoever."

The President has been urged for weeks to make a more progressive campaign in his own behalf. He has replied that he did not think political activity comported with presidential dignity. He now has consented that his friends carry forward the fight as vigorously as they desire and he will lend what assistance he properly can.

NEW WATERWAY EAST TO MEXICO

Army Engineers Favor It at a Cost of Many Millions—Would Buy Old Canals.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—Cape Hatteras will be stripped of its terrors if the report of the army engineers, completed yesterday and sent to congress, is heeded. The report stands for the acquisition of the Delaware and Chesapeake and the Chesapeake and Albermarle canals, and the great project of constructing the inland waterway from Boston, Mass., to Beaufort, N. C., and thence on down the Florida coast and across the peninsula of Florida and along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande river.

The report proper, however, deals with the first section of the project, which is the part north of Beaufort, which is divided into five parts, as follows: Beaufort, N. C., to Chesapeake Bay; Chesapeake Bay to Delaware river; Delaware river to New York Bay; New York Bay, through East river, to the eastern end of Long Island Sound at Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound to Narragansett Bay along the southern coast of Rhode Island and Narragansett Bay overland to Boston.

Between Beaufort, N. C., and Chesapeake Bay an inland waterway 12 feet deep is recommended. This waterway will be provided by deepening the present canal between Beaufort Inland and Pamilco Sound from 10 to 12 feet, by the purchase of the present Albemarle and Chesapeake canal between Currituck Sound and Elizabeth river, provided it can be purchased for $500,000. The estimated cost of this section is $5,000,000. The chief of engineers recommends the purchase of the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River canal at a price not to exceed $2,500,000, and its alteration to a tide-level canal of 25 feet deep.

The final cost of this canal is estimated at $9,000,000.

For the stretch from Delaware river to New York Bay the board prepared plans for a canal to run from the Delaware river Bordertown, N. J., northeasterly 34 miles to Raritan Bay, at a total cost of $45,000,000. Between New York Bay and the eastern end of Long Island Sound no work is necessary.

The plans for the section from Long Island Sound to Narragansett Bay are for a canal 18 feet deep with 125 feet width from Fisher's Island Sound to the west side of Narragansett Bay, following the southern coast of Rhode Island. The total length would be 36 miles and cost $12,000,000. The board recommends deferring the work on sections between the Delaware river and Narragansett Bay, and finds there is no present commercial necessity to justify the construction of a canal between Narragansett Bay and Boston, or for the purchase of the Cape Cod canal. The board suggests that by delaying work on those sections until the Panama canal is finished the machinery in use on the Isthmus could be made available for the work here.

New York city's "sane Fourth" is a permanent institution, according to Mayor Gaynor. He has told Herman Ridder, chairman of the celebration committee, that the $1,845 of surplus should be kept as a nucleus for a fund for next year's doings.

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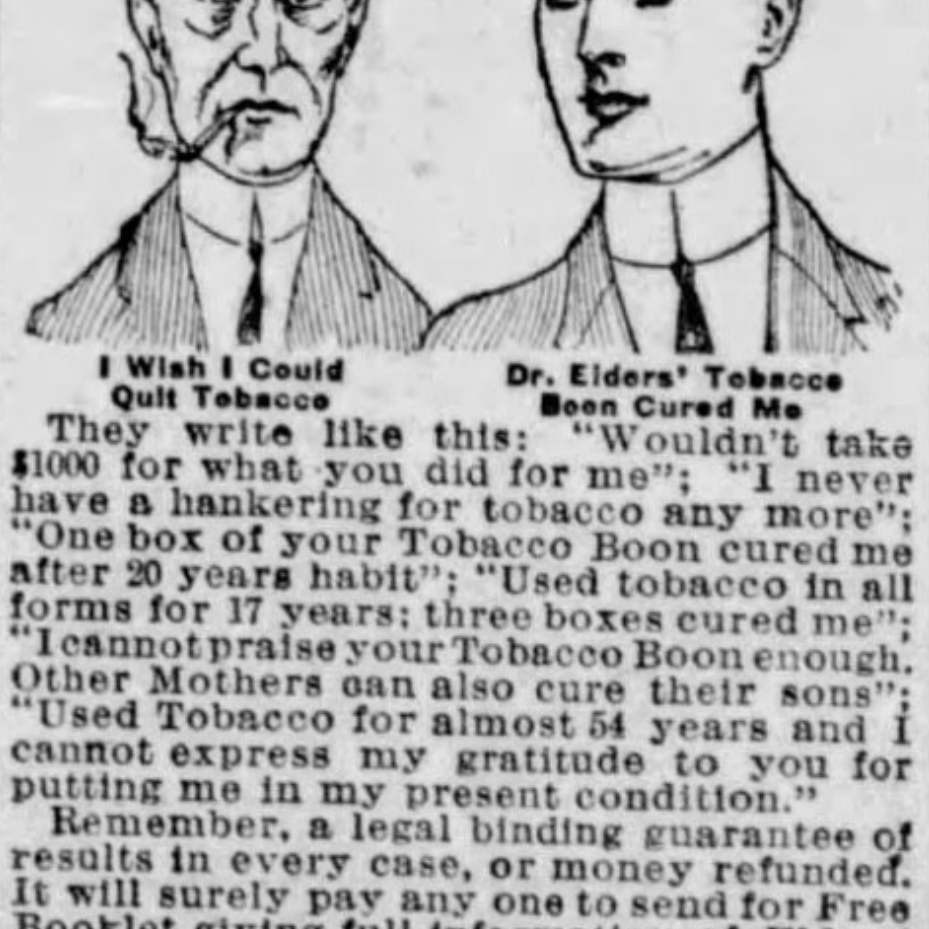
Guaranteed positively to be a harmless, swift and permanent relief from the slavery of the Tobacco Habit. Easy to take. No craving for Tobacco after the first dose. One to three boxes sufficient for all ordinary cases. Proofs in plenty from those who have experienced the wonderful benefits of Dr. Elders' Guaranteed Home Treatment.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Dr. Elders' Tobacco Boon Cured Me

They write like this: "Wouldn't take $1000 for what you did for me"; "I never have a hankering for tobacco any more"; "One box of your Tobacco Boon cured me after 20 years habit"; "Used tobacco in all forms for 17 years; three boxes cured me"; "I cannot praise your Tobacco Boon enough. Other Mothers can also cure their sons"; "Used Tobacco for almost 54 years and I cannot express my gratitude to you for putting me in my present condition."

Remember, a legal binding guarantee of results in every case, or money refunded. It will surely pay any one to send for Free Booklet giving full information of Elders' Tobacco Boon. Home Treatment. Address DR. ELDERS' SANITARIUM, Dept. 237A St. Joseph, Mo.

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There are lots of them—unlimited field. They will not only thank you but become your personal booster; and there's money in it for you. Sell something that makes friends, not enemies. Write, Wilson & Wilson, 1944 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

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A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use With Sure Results.

We have a New Method that Cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma—no matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, our method is a practically certain cure right in your own home.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense that this new method will end all difficult breathing, all wheezing and all those terrible paroxysms, at once and for all time.

We have now proven conclusively that Asthma is a poison—and leading physicians have been forced to agree with our conclusions. Asthma has been one of the most puzzling and stubborn diseases with which the medical profession has had to deal. The trouble has been that the usual treatment was directed toward relieving rather than curing.

Almost anyone can give you something to ease your immediate suffering, but our treatment is a positive cure and drives the poison out of the system for all time to come. Thoroughly eradicates it.

This is the wonderful part of our method. It leaves you not only free from the poison, but so strengthens and purifies the entire system that you are able to resist any future attack. You can put your faith in this method and know that you have at last found the relief you so long have sought.

Hay Fever, Bronchitis and all Diseases of an Asthmatic Nature quickly yield to this System of Treatment.

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